

Dynamite hurled at French soldiers

BEIRUT (R) — A stick of dynamite was hurled at a passing French military jeep in Beirut Saturday, but no one was hurt in the blast and the jeep was not damaged, a French military spokesman said. He said he thought the dynamite was not aimed at them but was thrown for the sake of violence. The incident occurred near the old "green line" dividing west Beirut from the east. It was not known who threw the explosive. France has about 2,000 troops in Beirut as part of a four-nation peacekeeping force which has come under sporadic guerrilla attack from unknown assailants. Another stick of dynamite exploded Saturday in front of a parked car 200 metres from the central bank in west Beirut, apparently in a personal attack, but there were no casualties, police said.

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King exchanges views with Iraqi leader

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein exchanged views on Arab issues and the need for common action by Arab countries, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported Saturday. It said the exchange was made in a telephone conversation between the two leaders Friday night on the occasion of the new Islamic year.

'No change in Shultz' role

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — There is no change in U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's role as the principal foreign policy adviser and articulator of President Reagan, a U.S. spokesman said Friday. He made the comment when questioned about a Washington Post story which said that Mr. Shultz was "not pleased" over an incident last weekend in which White House National Security Advisor William Clark flew to Rome to confer on Middle East policy without discussing the trip beforehand with Mr. Shultz.

Bomb injures 4 in west Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — A bomb wrecked a shop in predominantly Muslim west Beirut Friday night, injuring a number of people, state radio reported. It did not specify their number but the right-wing Falangist radio said later four people were slightly injured by the blast. There has been a series of explosions in Beirut at night recently, causing mainly material damage.

Junblatt returns to Damascus

DAMASCUS (R) — Lebanese opposition Druze leader Walid Junblatt returned to Damascus Saturday from a tour which took him to Greece, Italy and the Vatican for high-level talks on current developments in Lebanon. Sources close to the Druze leader said that after his arrival he went straight into a meeting with representatives of the Lebanese opposition National Salvation Front to brief them on his talks.

IEC to build HQ in Pakistan

KARACHI (R) — The Islamic Economic Chamber (IEC), a 44-member chamber of commerce for Muslim countries, will soon begin building a permanent headquarters here, an IEC spokesman said Saturday. The IEC, founded in 1979 by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to promote trade among Muslim states, has entrusted Turkey with the design of the complex, he said.

U.N. supports Sri Lankan unity

COLOMBO (R) — The United Nations has told Sri Lanka that it supports the preservation of the country's unity and sovereignty, a Foreign Ministry statement released in Colombo said Saturday.

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Super Etendards en route to Iraq, French radio says

PARIS (R) — Five Super Etendard fighters that France has sold to Iraq were on their way to Baghdad Saturday after a refuelling stop in southern France, state-owned French radio France-Inter reported.

The French defence and external relations ministries refused to confirm or deny the report. They have consistently declined any comment on Iraq's purchase of the French planes despite growing international controversy over the deal.

Iran has threatened to close the strategic Strait of Hormuz if the fighters, which are armed with Exocet missiles at Iraq's request, are used against its oil facilities.

The radio said the Super Etendards left the Landivisiau naval air base in western France Friday with French pilots at the controls. It quoted some reports as saying the planes, which can fly for only one hour and a half without refuelling, had stopped in southern France where they were refuelled with French air identification colours to continue in international air space.

Informed sources in Marseilles told Reuters the planes had most likely landed at the military air base in Orange, southeast France. They said the base was the only French facility in the area able to accommodate planes of that type.

The radio said the planes were expected to touch down again "on a bit of land in the Mediterranean," where they would be repainted with Iraqi colours. Iraqi pilots would then take over the controls for the rest of the flight to Baghdad, it added.

France, which was originally expected to deliver the fighters last month, delayed the shipment as reports grew of international pressure led by Washington to reconsider the deal.

The U.S. State Department has repeatedly expressed concern that delivery of the planes could prompt Iran to follow through with its threat to close the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf.

Super Etendards armed with Exocets proved their effectiveness cutting off oil supplies to the West.

External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson vowed that France would not renege on its promise of the planes to Iraq.

France has said delivery of the war equipment would give Baghdad greater leverage in its attempts to convince Iran to negotiate an end to the three-year-old Gulf conflict.

Iraq is France's biggest arms customer, with sales to Baghdad accounting for 40 per cent of French military exports. Informed sources put Iraqi purchases of French weapons in the last two years at 27 billion francs (\$3.1 billion).

Although France has already provided Iraq with a formidable arsenal, including Exocets, Iran is concerned that the deadly combination of the missiles with the Super Etendards will give Iraq an unmatchable advantage in the Gulf conflict.

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His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday confer with Romanian Prime Minister Constantine Dăscălescu (Petra photo)

Arabs should unite first, W.Germany tells Egypt

CAIRO (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has told Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak that West Europe cannot do much to help end the Arab-Israeli dispute unless the Arabs unite among themselves, a German official said Saturday.

The minister of state in the Federal Foreign Office, Jürgen v. Möllemann, travelling with Dr. Kohl on a Middle East tour, told reporters the chancellor made this point in talks with the Egyptian leader Thursday.

He said Bonn felt that the more unified approach should involve Egypt, which has been largely isolated in the Arab World since signing a treaty with Israel in 1979. Dr. Kohl was told in Jordan and again here that Arab states think

the European Community has a realistic grasp of Middle East affairs and could play a role in unblocking the peace process.

He is likely to hear the same message when he goes to Saudi Arabia Sunday.

Mr. Möllemann said the Arab countries could not expect Europe to solve problems they could not solve themselves. He said both Egypt and West Germany considered the rift in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) among obstacles to peace.

In talks on bilateral links, Dr. Kohl suggested that Egypt should add five more European Airbus aircraft to its fleet, offering a West German guarantee on payment to the manufacturers. Airbus Industrie

deputy prime minister, said Palestinians should realise some of their elements were responsible for opening the way to interference in their affairs.

While the Palestinian cause was also an Arab and Islamic one, he said: "I do not want the Palestinians to take that as meaning that the Arab and Muslim countries have the right to interfere in their affairs."

The prince, who is also first deputy prime minister, said Palestinians should realise some of their elements were responsible for opening the way to interference in their affairs.

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Reagan questions Syrian intentions

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan questioned Saturday whether Syria's intentions were peaceful, in the light of the Soviet Union's reported shipment of new SS-21 missiles to Damascus. The president, in his weekly radio broadcast, said Syria had agreed to withdraw its troops from Lebanon provided Israel did, but had changed its mind. "And today," he said, "it has some 5,000 Soviet advisers and technicians and a massive amount of new Soviet equipment, including a new generation of surface-to-surface missiles, the SS-21. We have to wonder about Syria's protestations of their peaceful intentions." The mobile SS-21 has a range of 120 kilometres, 50 kilometres more than the Frog missile it replaces. Mr. Reagan said U.S. marines had to remain in the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut with Italian, British and French troops to help restore sovereignty to Lebanon and peace to the Middle East.

Romanian premier arrives in Amman Jordan, Romania agree to strengthen relations

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein and Romanian Prime Minister Constantine Dăscălescu Saturday expressed their keenness to promote cooperation between Romania and Jordan in technical, economic and trade affairs.

The two leaders met soon after the Romanian prime minister's arrival here for a three-day official visit to Jordan. Their talks, held at Al Nadwa Palace, dealt with bilateral relations together with the current international issues and Middle East developments.

The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khumash, Acting Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim, Transport Minister Ali Suheimat and Jordan's ambassador to Romania Nasser Batayneh.

Romania was represented at the talks by Ion Stănescu, minister of overseas construction who also heads the Romanian side in the joint Jordanian-Romanian Economic Committee, the acting Romanian foreign minister, the deputy minister of industry, the minister of foreign trade, the dep-

uty minister of petroleum and Romania's Ambassador to Jordan Andrei Cervencovici.

Following the talks, King Hussein hosted a luncheon in honour of the Romanian guests. It was attended by Crown Prince Hassan and Jordanian officials attending the talks.

On Saturday, Mr. Dăscălescu also visited the Martyr's Monument in Amman and was briefed on the monument's collection of weapons and pictures depicting the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces. He was accompanied on the visit by Transport Minister Suheimat and other officials.

Mr. Dăscălescu and his delegation arrived in Amman earlier Saturday and were received at the airport by Mr. Badran and senior government officials.

The delegation was accorded an official welcome ceremony at the airport and the Romanian prime minister reviewed a guard of honour.

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Saudi Arabia calls on Palestinians to save PLO

JEDDAH (R) — Saudi Arabia Saturday called on Palestinians to save the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) by abandoning other allegiances.

In an interview with Okaz newspaper, Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz said Palestinians should preserve the PLO by "holding themselves above personal interest and ridding themselves of the tutelage of any quarter or state."

The prince, who is also first deputy prime minister, said Palestinians should realise some of their elements were responsible for opening the way to interference in their affairs.

While the Palestinian cause was also an Arab and Islamic one, he said: "I do not want the Palestinians to take that as meaning that the Arab and Muslim countries have the right to interfere in their affairs."

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Non-aligned states censure Israeli occupation

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Delegates of 100 non-aligned states said Saturday a just Middle East peace could be based only on Israel's total, unconditional withdrawal from territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

A 20-page communique drafted in meetings here, coinciding with the United Nations General Assembly, and expected to be published Monday, also reaffirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and should be invited to talks on the Middle East problem with the same rights as other participants.

The communique also condemned the increased military and nuclear collaboration between the "racist regime of South Africa and Israel," saying this was a threat to Africa's security that all countries must denounce.

The statement also appealed to the great powers to abandon confrontation and begin talking "in a spirit of shared good faith."

It showed that the group, including many foreign ministers, surveyed virtually the entire global political spectrum in four days of closed discussions that began on Tuesday and ended Friday night.

Members proclaimed that "the quintessence of the policy of non-alignment, based on its original principles and character, consists of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony as well as against great power or bloc policies."

The United States was named several times, but there was no direct mention of the Soviet Union.

Diplomatic observers said the document appeared less harsh in its references to the U.S. than in recent years when the Non-Aligned Movement was led by Cuba, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is the new chairman.

MIDDLE EAST

Arafat digs in for showdown with Syrians north of Tripoli

By Phil Davison
Reuters

BADDAWI REFUGEE CAMP, Lebanon — Besieged Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat and his men are preparing for a confrontation with Syrian troops which they believe could start within the next 48 hours.

Mr. Arafat, undisputed leader of the mainstream Fatah guerrilla group and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) until a rebellion against him six months ago, appears trapped with several thousand loyalist fighters in a rocky hillside area north of Tripoli.

Sitting beneath an olive tree at a Fatah position on the top of the 600-metre Mount Turbul Friday, Mr. Arafat said he expected confrontation with the Syrians "within 48 or 72 hours" and that he intended to remain with his men.

Asked how long they could hold out, he told a small group of reporters: "We will see."

His men spoke of a guerrilla war, in which they would fight the Syrians around the coastal and hillside villages using automatic rifles, machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades.

Mr. Arafat himself said the Syrians had amassed 12,000 new men, including two armoured brigades, paratroopers and commandos close to his positions and indicated he still hoped Arab intervention could prevent a confrontation.

Mr. Arafat's men control an area from the northern outskirts of Tripoli to the Palestinian refugee camp of Nahr Al-Bared, about 15 kilometres up the coast from the port, and are dug in on top of some of the high, parched hills several kilometres inland.

This camp, housing at least 10,000 Palestinian refugees, lies between Tripoli and Nahr Al-Bared, where there are more than 40,000 refugees.

Refugees' support

Mr. Arafat's men are based in both camps, where they have the

vast majority of support among the refugees despite a growing rebellion against Mr. Arafat among Palestinian fighters elsewhere in Lebanon and in Syria.

Some fighters in Baddawi said they thought Syria would be wary of launching an attack on the area because Mr. Arafat's men had the support of the biggest militia group in Tripoli itself, the Islamic Unification Movement.

Fighters from the movement, of Sunni Muslim Fundamentalists, recently won control of most areas of Tripoli from other Muslim militias and race through its streets on pick-up vans with mounted machine-guns and green Islamic flags.

The Islamic Unification Movement, believed to have thousands of fighters, issued a statement Friday accusing Syria of plotting with Israel against the Palestinians and said: "The people of Tripoli should prepare to defend themselves."

The rebels, led by Fatah Col. Mohammed Saeed Musa, known as Abu Musa, accuse Mr. Arafat of deviating from armed struggle with Israel and call for a tougher line within Fatah and the PLO.

After the rebellion, which first became public last May, foreign correspondents who regularly visited east Lebanon saw that the Syrian forces clearly favoured the rebels, allowing them free rein while keeping Arafat loyalists under siege.

Mr. Arafat specifically accused Syria and Libya of supporting the rebels. He was expelled from Damascus in June for saying so.

Col. Abu Musa, speaking Friday in the eastern Lebanese town of Baalbek which is under overall Syrian control, believed the inter-Palestinian conflict would be



Yasser Arafat

resolved within a few days. Mr. Arafat, in olive fatigues, soft military cap and brown leather boots, had an air of resignation as he sipped tea on the top of Mount Turbul Friday surrounded by loyalist Fatah men including a few Somalis and Yemenis.

Awaiting the worst

There seemed little doubt he and his men, apparently totalling several thousand in the area, were prepared to fight.

Mr. Arafat said: "No-one can escape from his destiny. This is not a picnic. It is a revolution." Silhouetted on nearby ridges were Fatah guards, some gazing inland to Syrian positions only 500 metres away, others down to the Mediterranean and Tripoli.

All along the hilltop, the earth had been freshly dug six metres deep to accommodate tanks or artillery but the dug-out areas were empty and there was no sign of heavy weapons.

Mr. Arafat's men said that, in addition to being surrounded by the Syrians on land, Israeli gunboats were cutting off their only escape, by sea. They said the Israelis had been stopping cargo vessels, sometimes used by Palestinian civilians and fighters, "apparently to prevent fighters leaving."

'From siege to siege'

"We go from siege to siege to siege," Mr. Arafat said.

He said King Fahd of Saudi Arabia had invited him for urgent talks on the Syrian-Palestinian crisis. "But I prefer to be beside my people and my men," he said.

Asked by one reporter whether the Tripoli area was his "red line for a last stand", the guerrilla chief replied: "My red line is in Jerusalem."

Syrian troops, in spotted red and green camouflage uniforms, were within 200 metres of the Baddawi camp, manning a roadblock. In an anomaly typical of the region, Arafat men, armed with Kalashnikov automatic rifles, strolled through the checkpoint or chatted with the Syrians.

To get to the top of Mount Turbul, Mr. Arafat, in the passenger seat of a Land Rover, had passed at least two Syrian checkpoints as well as a group of Syrian soldiers beside a broken-down truck who gave his Land Rover a friendly wave.

Front lines hazy

There would be no clear-cut front lines, only interspersed positions held by each side in any confrontation.

Near one Fatah position, down the hillside towards the sea, reporters found one of Mr. Arafat's leading commanders, Col. Ziad Al-Atrash, who had commanded 1,000 fighters in the Bekaa until ordered out by the Syrians two weeks ago.

Squatting in a field and drawing maps in the red earth with his cane, Col. Atrash described how he had duped the Syrians, who wanted to corner his men in the far northeastern Hermel region of Lebanon.

Virtually surrounded by Syrian troops and tanks, the colonel said his men had slipped through Syrian lines at night and made good their escape by securing narrow roads where the Syrian tanks would have been vulnerable.

In the Baddawi camp, 300 Palestinian children, some only five years old and all in olive uniform, went through their weekly military training Friday on a sandy soccer pitch, chanting "The revolution will return to Palestine."



TIME FOR A TAP DANCE: A Druze militiaman entertains his friends in the Shouf mountain village of Aramoun. (A.P. wirephoto)

Algeria, Moscow share views on some matters

PARIS (R) — Algeria and the Soviet Union Saturday expressed concern about the sharp deterioration in international relations, saying the "increased aggressiveness of imperialism" threatens to lead to a nuclear war.

This view was expressed in a joint communique from the Soviet Communist Party and the Algerian National Liberation Front (NLF) issued after a visit to Moscow by the head of the NLF permanent secretariat, Mohamed Cherif Messaoud.

The communique was reported by the Algerian news agency APS, monitored in Paris. It said the two delegations had discussed their "preoccupation with the serious worsening in international relations, the upsurge in tension due to the imperialism's schism... its interferences in sovereign states' internal affairs as well as its attempts at extending its zones of influence and speeding

up the armaments race."

In view of this situation, the two sides agreed on the need to strengthen the progressive and anti-imperialist front, the communique said.

On the Middle East, both sides stated their support for a special international conference of all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Cheysson in Tunis

TUNIS (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson held talks with Tunisian officials at the start of his annual meeting of the Tunisian-French joint commission. Mr. Cheysson, who arrived here Friday, met Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi and was due to see Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali before leaving for home later Saturday.

'Iran should try to end war'

DOHA (R) — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh urged Iranian leaders in an interview published here Saturday to respond to mediation efforts to end its three-year-old war with Iraq.

He said all educated southerners were considered guerrilla activists or suspects and many southern soldiers had deserted to join re-formed Anya-Any guerrilla bands.

He called for an Iranian response to peace efforts, saying resources used in the war should be spared for "confronting the dangers of Israeli aggression and expansion."

Mr. Saleh also said that although Egypt's importance in Arab affairs could not be denied, its return to the Arab fold should be decided unanimously by Arab countries.

Greece complains about U.S.-Turkish air drills

ATHENS (R) — Greece Saturday accused U.S. and Turkish planes taking part in a NATO military exercise in the Aegean of flouting air traffic rules and said it would take diplomatic action on the matter.

Government spokesman Dimitrios Maroudas said air traffic rules had been broken by joint American-Turkish formations of military planes. This apparently meant they had entered Greece's flight information region without submitting a flight plan.

Mr. Maroudas added that two Turkish planes had violated Greek national airspace at a distance of ten kilometres from the island of Lesbos.

"The necessary diplomatic moves will follow," he added.

In a long-standing dispute between Greece and Turkey, Athens says its national airspace extends 16 kilometres beyond its shores, while Ankara only accepts a limit of ten.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu last week accused the North Atlantic Alliance of siding with Turkey on the issue.

The U.S. and Turkish planes were taking part in the NATO exercise "Display Determination 83", from which Greece withdrew last week after its demand for the inclusion of Lemnos Island was turned down.

Evren continues attack on Council of Europe

ANKARA (R) — Turkish President Kenan Evren Saturday defended the military government's exclusion of hundreds of people from next month's general election and attacked the Council of Europe for criticising the poll as undemocratic.

Gen. Evren said the system by which the ruling generals have vetoed all but three political parties had ruled out hundreds of prospective parliamentary candidates was part of their effort to establish democratic order in Turkey.

"Why are our votes considered anti-democratic while the votes imposed by parties on some of their own prospective candidates are seen as normal?" He asked in a public speech in the southwestern town of Mugla.

He said the same procedure existed in the United Nations where the five permanent members of the Security Council had the right to veto resolutions.

He then attacked the Council of Europe, which last month rejected the Nov. 6 election as undemocratic, mainly because of the veto mechanism. The poll will re-

turn Turkey to elected government after three years of military rule.

The Council's parliamentary assembly voted to exclude Turkish delegates from its body as a result, but rejected a call to oust Turkey altogether from the council, which groups European parliamentary democracies.

Gen. Evren said council members had not come to Turkey to see the country for themselves before making their decision, nor had they witnessed the political violence which preceded the coup.

They had listened only to those who wanted to divide Turkey, such as political extremists who had escaped the country, he said.

Last week, in an earlier attack on the council, Gen. Evren said Turkey could well live without it.

In Saturday's speech, he predicted a 90 per cent turnout in the election, in which voting is compulsory.

He called on people not to be misled by opposition campaigns for voters to return blank ballot sheets, which he said were "ugly, treacherous, communist games."

Soviet general defected, allege 2 Turkish papers

ANKARA (R) — Two Turkish newspapers reported Saturday that a Soviet army general had crossed Turkey's strictly guarded border with the Soviet Union and asked for political asylum.

Sources close to the Soviet embassy in Ankara said they believed there had been a defection, but they said they doubted the person involved was a general.

Turkish foreign ministry officials said they had no information on the matter and Western diplomats contacted by Reuters also said they could not confirm the story.

The daily Hurriyet, without quoting sources, said the defection was the first by such a high-

ranking officer to Turkey for 35 years.

It said the unnamed general crossed the frontier in full uniform and was quickly taken to the eastern city of Erzurum for preliminary questioning. It did not say when.

Hurriyet said he asked to be put in touch with officials from a Western country, which it did not name.

The newspaper, widely regarded as having good contacts with the security forces, said the general was later taken to Ankara.

The daily Gunaydin also carried an uncorroborated report on the defection, but in less detail.

Southern Sudanese allege atrocities by the north

GAMBELA, Ethiopia (R) — Refugees from southern Sudan have accused soldiers from the north of their country of mutilating men and women and razing a town in a wave of repression launched by the government in Khartoum.

The Christian and animist refugees talked to reporters and officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) near this town on the Sudanese border.

They said about 25,000 southern Sudanese had recently fled across the border, some of them

being bombed and machine-gunned by Sudanese air force planes during a 24-day trek.

Elijah Hon, a 34-year-old graduate, said they were forced to leave after large-scale atrocities by soldiers from the north, following mutinies by southern soldiers at two garrisons last May.

He accused soldiers of cutting off women's breasts, castrating men and abusing nursing mothers.

Mr. Hon said the violence was sparked off by what he called "high-handed" changes in the constitutional framework for southern Sudanese autonomy and the

relocation of troops of southern origin in the north.

The refugees said they believed the government action was intended to deprive the south of possible oil and mineral wealth for the benefit of the north of the country.

Mr. Hon said this would mean the fragmentation of the south into six districts in a complete violation of the 1972 Addis Ababa accord which ended a protracted north-south armed conflict.

Another refugee, former financial inspector Paul Tiopio, said the town of Bore was completely razed by northern soldiers after a

mutiny there by southern troops.

Many residents were wrongly accused of being members of the anti-government Anya-Any guerrilla movement, he added.

Stephen Tabam Deng said he was tortured apparently in revenge for 75 northern soldiers who died while putting down a mutiny in his region.

He said all educated southerners were considered guerrilla activists or suspects and many southern soldiers had deserted to join re-formed Anya-Any guerrilla bands.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 Koran
16:40 Cartoons
17:15 Children's Programmes
19:30 Local Programme
19:30 Health and Life
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Comedy: Yez Minster
21:30 Local Variety
22:10 Arabic Series
23:10 News Summary

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Comedy: Yez Minster
21:10 Weekly Series: The Citadel
22:00 News in English
22:15 Best Seller

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 9500 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
10:00 News Summary
10:45 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:45 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:45 Catch the Words
14:00 News Bulletin
14:15 Instrumentals
14:30 Science Report
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:45 Instrumentals, Old Favourites
17:00 News Summary
18:00 News Summary
18:45 Jazz Hour
19:00 News Bulletin
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:45 News Summary
22:00 News Summary
23:00 Evening Show
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz
06:00 Newsweek 06:30 The English Air

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM

"Rift A Tokyo" a thriller film, (subtitled in Arabic) at the French Cultural Centre at 7.30 p.m.

EXHIBITION

"Paintings by Khader Na'im at the Alia Art Gallery.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre 44371
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37069
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 39777
Turkish Cultural Centre 665195
Haya Arts Centre 665181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qa'a (Chadid Hill). Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lowelldeh. Opening hours: 10 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Martyr's Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lower Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 8.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman. English Circle. Tel. R15261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lowelldeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.
Anglican Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:13 Fajr
05:35 (Sunrise) Shura
11:24 Dhuhur
14:43 Asr
17:12 Maghrib
18:35 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 33250, 33070, 33082, 33171, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

08:45 Cairo (RJ)
09:05 Amman (RJ)
09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:35 Muscat, Dubai, Doha (GF)
10:35 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
12:25 Cairo (MS)
12:35 Kuwait (KU)
14:15 Tripoli, Larana (LN)
14:20 Jeddah (SV)
14:30 Baghdad (IA)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
14:30 Paris (RJ)
14:00 Larana (RJ)
16:15 Athens (RJ)
17:00 Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)
17:15 Vienna, New York (RJ)
17:35 London, Paris (RJ)
18:40 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
19:30 Rome (RJ)
19:30 London (RJ)
19:35 Cairo (MS)
19:35 Athens (RJ)
19:35 Zurich, Athens, Damascus (RJ)
08:25 Cairo (RJ)
08:30 Cairo (RJ)
08:45 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:30 Beirut (RJ)
06:40 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Amman (RJ)
07:00 Rome (AZ)
07:00 Beirut (MSA)
07:30 London (RJ)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:15 Athens (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
11:40 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
12:15 Larana (RJ)
14:20 Cairo (RJ)
14:30 Kuwait (RJ)
15:00 Amman (RJ)
15:00 Larana, Tripoli (LN)
16:30 Jeddah (SV)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in JLD
Belgian franc 69.3 / 69.7
Dutch guilder 125.6 / 126.4
Egyptian pound 33.6 / 33.6
French franc 46 / 46.3
Iraqi dinar 389 / 396.1
Italian lire (for 100) 23.1 / 23.3
Japanese yen (for 100) 156.9 / 157.8
Kuwaiti dinar 125.7 / 126.4
Lebanese lira 74 / 74.8
Omani rial 1050 / 1061.6
Saudi riyal 99.7 / 99.9
Swedish crown 47 / 47.3
Swiss franc 173.8 / 174.8
Syrian lira 60.5 / 61.4
UAE dirham 98.3 / 99.7
U.S. sterling pound 547.5 / 550.8
U.S. dollar 362 / 364
W. German mark 141.1 / 141.9

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be relatively hot, with southeasterly moderate winds. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 10/29
Amman 24/38
Dhahran 11/29
Jordan Valley 23/37

Yesterday's high temperatures:

Amman 30, Amman 37. Humidity readings: Amman 20 per cent, Amman 11 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 66111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 2111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 66390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53333

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 81831-32
Khaldat Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Al-Hadi Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Mashay, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shamsiah 664171-4
Shamsiah Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Musharraf Hospital 66527-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Al-Muhajreen 77101-3
Al-Samir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marjeh 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Hassan Kamal 56711

Dr. Awwar Muss Al Haj

Crang Arab pharmacy 33171
Asad pharmacy 53391
Ministry of Interior Circle pharmacy 668888
Al Kallani pharmacy 43064
Khalaf pharmacy 70603

IRBID

Dr. Tareq Mahafrah (-)
Kharaz pharmacy (-)

ZARQA:

Central Bank: Industrial output rises

AMMAN (Petra) — A statistical bulletin issued by the Central Bank of Jordan has revealed that industrial production in a number of industries in the country achieved a noticeable increase last June in comparison with figures for the same month last year.

The bulletin said that phosphate production increased from 344,000 tonnes to 374,000 tonnes, cement from 78,000 to 92,000, oil by-products from 162,000 to 197,000, electrical energy from 116 million kilowatts

an hour to 150 kilowatts an hour, iron from 20,000 to 22,000 tonnes and tanned leather from 190 square feet to 204 square feet.

According to the bulletin, Jordan increased its industrial exports to Iraq and a number of Arab countries over the past three months and 65 new industries have been established with a total capital of JD 34 million. Also, it said, 35 new industrial corporations were registered at the Amman Chamber of Industry in

July and August.

The bulletin said that Jordanian banks last June offered businesses, commercial and mining and other industries credit facilities to the tune of JD 280,000.

The report said that the total amount of goods exported via Aqaba in May weighed 978,000 tonnes against 870,000 in the same month of 1982. Most of the exports were phosphates, which rose from 167,000 to 344,000 tonnes, the bulletin added.

Hassan urges support for foundation

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday called on Jordanians to be more sympathetic to cerebral palsy victims and to contribute effectively in this combating humane cause.

"On the occasion of the Islamic New Year, people should be more sympathetic to this noble and humane cause," Prince Hassan said.

The Crown Prince was speaking

on Radio Jordan's call-in programme Saturday morning.

A cerebral palsy day was held Thursday in Jordan during which university students took to the streets in an effort to raise money for the Cerebral Palsy Foundation (CPF).

Prince Hassan Wednesday received a CPF delegation and reviewed with its members the aims of Cerebral Palsy Day, which was

devoted to highlighting the suffering caused to children in Jordan, and ways of protecting them from this serious condition.

CPF paediatrician Samira Baban, in an interview with the Jordan Times, said the aim of Cerebral Palsy Day was "to increase awareness and understanding of cerebral palsy; its causes, symptoms, control and prevention."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Badran issues memo on young men

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Saturday issued a circular to government departments requesting them not to employ young men who have had their national service postponed. Those young men originally postponed their service as conscripts because they had asked for time to continue their studies, and therefore should not be given employment in government departments or municipalities, the circular said.

Archaeological survey completed

IRBID (Petra) — The British Institute of Archaeology has finished archaeological survey work in the Wadi Araba area in the Irbid District. The survey work aims at locating archaeological and historical sites, the fruit of consecutive excavations due to be held in the area next year.

Ministerial committee talks slated

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian-Iraqi ministerial committee will hold its next meeting, in Amman on Oct. 16 according to a report in the Arabic daily newspaper, Al Ra'i. The joint committee will discuss ways of promoting commercial and economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as regulating transit, transportation and passengers movements between the two. The meeting will also discuss the implementation of joint projects.

Water supply to be extended in Balqa

SALT (Petra) — The Water and Sewerage Authority in Salt plans to supply all homes in the Balqa Governorate with water by the end of 1984, according to the authority's director, Ibrahim Abu Shams. He said that his department has announced a tender of JD 173,000 to supply water for the Arida district west of Salt, as a first stage in the project. This department has also announced a separate tender worth JD 30,000 for building two water towers in Sawada and Dabbour with an over-all capacity of 550 cubic metres. Work on the towers will be completed in the coming six months, he said.

Forest ablaze near Jerash

AMMAN (J.T.) — A large fire broke out Saturday afternoon in a forest 10 kilometres beyond Al Baka's refugee camp on the road to Jerash.

Civil Defence fire engines rushed to the scene from Jerash and Suweileh and were still fighting the fire in the evening. The cause of the fire was not known.

Eyewitnesses told the Jordan Times that the fire was intense and covered a large area of the forest.

Engineers to hold seminar

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Engineers Association (JEA) plans to hold a seminar at the Professional Association Complex to mark the 25th anniversary of its establishment, according to a JEA spokesman.

Along with the seminar, the JEA will hold an exhibition of industrial equipment and machines to highlight the safety factor.

Symposium opens

AMMAN (Petra) — A symposium on the management and development of Arab technical institutes opened at Amman Hotel in Amman Saturday. Taking part in the meetings are delegates from Algeria, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Morocco, North Yemen and Jordan as well as a representative of the Arab Federation for Technical Education.

Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tai made a speech at the opening session outlining Jordan's programmes for developing technical and vocational training schools.



Jordanian and Swiss delegations hold discussions Saturday on bilateral transport cooperation (Petra photo)

Jordanian-Swiss transport talks open

AMMAN (J.T.) — Switzerland and Jordan Saturday opened talks here on concluding a road transport agreement for passengers and goods.

The talks were conducted by teams from both sides led by the Ministry of Transport's Director of transport, Ya'qoub Haddad, and Mr. Calude Mossu, director of

transport in Switzerland. The talks are expected to culminate with the initialing of an agreement by the two sides Monday or Tuesday.

The agreement is designed to facilitate the passage of vehicles between the two countries through the easing of border post formalities the organisation of transit trade and national products

to both countries.

Attending the first session of the talks at the Ministry of Transport were the ministry's Under-Secretary, Hashem Al Taher, and Swiss ambassador to Jordan Andre-Louis Vallon.

The two-member Swiss delegation, which arrived here Friday evening, is due to leave Thursday.

Zaben to bring in postal order service

AMMAN (J.T.) — Communications Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben announced here Saturday that postal orders will soon be introduced as part of the post office services offered in the country to facilitate the procedures of the Post Office Savings Fund (POSF).

The minister's announcement came on the eve of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) Day which falls Sunday. He said that the POSF is nine years old and that the savings are being invested in Jordanian development projects and earning the depositors good interest.

The Ministry of Com-

munications also has plans to increase the number of existing post office boxes to 73,000 by the end of this year, the minister said.

On the general post office services in Jordan, the minister said

that these offices have handled more than 86 million items so far this year and new methods are being constantly introduced to speed up the distribution of mail for the benefit of the public.

Social security extended

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) is in the process of applying a new stage of social security provisions to cover new categories of employees in private sector organisations as from the beginning of 1984, according to a news report in Al Ra'i daily Arabic newspaper.

The SSC is taking new measures in accordance with its plans and to cover everyone by social security provisions, an SSC spokesman said. Some 186,000 people are currently covered by social security of whom 132,596 are Jordanians, he said.

New customs regulations published

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Finance and Customs has recently issued a set of regulations designed to facilitate the importation of goods into the country. The new instructions have been issued to coincide with the implementation of the new customs law which went into effect this week.

The new regulations define the highways and roads which can be used by trucks and other vehicles transporting goods to Jordan, or travelling in transit through Jordanian territory. They also fix the rate of fees to be charged on the

goods left on customs premises and define those that are to be exempted from such fees.

According to these regulations, merchants can leave their goods at customs warehouses for one week starting from the date of entry into Jordan. After this period they will have to pay fees for each day up to 30 days. If the goods are not removed after that, the fees will be doubled, the regulations state.

Any goods imported by government offices and diplomatic missions are exempted from all such fees however. Fees also will not be paid on goods that are stored by government departments for customs procedures.

Parcels, advertising materials and foodstuffs brought into the country by tourists for personal

use, along with printed matter, used cars, and motorcycles for holiday makers and diplomatic missions as well as goods sold at auction will also be exempted from certified invoices.

The new regulations also prohibit the importation of drugs, poisonous materials or other substances that are harmful to public health. Israeli products are similarly proscribed along with goods produced by companies blacklisted by the office for the boycott of Israeli goods.

The new regulations also provide special clauses for the imposition of customs fines. It also outlines goods on which customs duty amounting to 25 per cent of the value of the product or above will be imposed.

'Super Etendards en route to Iraq'

(Continued from page 1)

during the Falklands conflict last year when they were used by the Argentine air force to sink the British warship Sheffield and a British freighter.

Informed sources said the five fighters took off Friday night from the Landivisiau base, where some 30 Iraqi pilots, mechanics and technicians had trained in their use since June.

The generally well-informed military correspondent of the newspaper Le Monde said the jets were expected to fly along a northern route to Baghdad via Turkey.

Military analysts say the Super Etendards could be used by Iraq to hit Iran's main oil-loading terminal at Kharg Island in the western Gulf or to destroy a foreign

tanker steaming to or from Iranian loading points.

They can detect targets from as far as 130 kilometres and their weapons system is said to be extremely accurate.

Military sources said the single-seat fighters have a high-altitude speed of up to 1,200 kilometres per hour and can fly at 300 kilometres per hour at low altitude for attacks on ground or sea targets.

They can be equipped with two 30-millimetre cannon, two 400-kilogramme bombs under the wings and two 250-kilogramme bombs under the fuselage as well as rocket launchers and the Exocet A-4-39 missiles, the sources added.

The planes, built by France's state-controlled aerospace company Dassault-Breguet, can fly for

about 90 minutes without refuelling and can be refuelled in mid-air.

Iraq has already sunk Iranian patrol vessels with helicopter-mounted Exocets supplied in 1978. But the French F-1 Mirage fighter flown by Iraq cannot carry the large Exocet missiles without extensive modification.

There have been conflicting reports about whether the fighters just delivered to Iraq, where they will be flown by Iraqi pilots trained in France, were sold or "lent" on a temporary basis from the French navy's fleet of Super-Etendards.

Artillery exchanges

Meanwhile, Iran Saturday reported exchanges of fire with Iraqi forces along the Shatt Al Arab waterway at the head of the Gulf, while Iraq said 26 Iranian troops had been killed over the past 24 hours in the Gulf war.

An Iraqi communiqué issued in Baghdad said its forces had killed 26 Iranian troops and wounded a number of others in fighting along the front.

S. Arabia urges unity

(Continued from page 1)

Instead, strategic coordination between the Palestinians and the Arabs was necessary, he said.

The leadership of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat is being challenged by a rebellion in his Fateh guerrilla group. He has accused Syria of supporting the rebels, but the Damascus government has denied the charge.

The end of the PLO would "lead to the obliteration of the Palestinian issue and the cancellation of the Palestinian identity," Prince Abdullah said.

He said he would welcome any peace initiative, American or not, to restore Palestinian rights.

On Lebanon, Prince Abdullah said the country's stability and prosperity depended on the adoption of national, not communal, affiliations.

Prince Abdullah said his recent visits to Libya, Syria, Iraq and Jordan were prompted by Saudi efforts to restore Arab solidarity. Prince Abdullah also called for an end to the Iran-Iraq war and said the conflict was benefiting wealth-seekers and opportunists.

Arafat: Talks are a must

(Continued from page 1)

ships moving out and into Lebanon.

"I tried to defuse the situation by holding contacts with the Syrian leadership through whatever channels available to us. We made the contacts so as to avoid any bloodshed, but to no avail."

In reply to another question, Mr. Arafat said: "The Arabs should shoulder their responsibility and act to remove threats aimed at the whole Arab Nation. What is going on in the region is a conspiracy not only against Lebanon or the PLO but against the whole nation. There is a conspiracy to partition Lebanon with U.S. and Israeli help. Regrettably a number of Arab states have supported this partition."

"I wish to remind the Arabs of what Kissinger said about Balkanising the Middle East region, and what is happening is an implementation of this policy."

Following are major excerpts from the interview:

Q: Is what is happening now in Lebanon linked with the whole Middle East question?

A: In my view what is happening in the north and in the Bekaa and the fighting in other parts of Lebanon are all connected with an agreement with the Americans. Evicting the PLO fighters from the Bekaa is part of the agreement.

Q: What about the political contacts on the part of the PLO?

A: As the fighting was going on in Lebanon, President Reagan made two statements which we consider a threat to the Palestinians. His Secretary of State George Shultz also made a statement followed by the Israeli threats to the PLO. This is no coincidence. The danger is there. I call on my Arab brothers to consider carefully the situation and to implement the resolutions adopted at the Arab summit in Fez.

Peace moves lose momentum

(Continued from page 1)

last month's mountain war.

The aim of the reconciliation conference will be to map out the political future of Lebanon in a way acceptable to the country's patchwork of religions and political views.

The dominant Maronite Christian community wants to retain guarantees that its identity will not be submerged, while the opposition, especially the Shi'ite and Druze communities, want a share of power more in line with their numerical strength.

Mr. Berri, whose movement is

the most powerful Shi'ite force in the country, accused Maronite President Amin Gemayel of trying to hang on to Christian privileges.

The report in L'Orient-Le Jour said that the government thought someone was trying to "put a spanner in the works."

State-run Beirut Radio, which often acts as a channel for official views, said a "fifth column" was at work to prevent political leaders cooperating.

Mr. Berri, asked what would happen if the talks were delayed further, said: "We can either have a fight or discussions. I prefer discussions."

W. Germany co-sponsors meeting

Hospital hygiene seminar opens

AMMAN (J.T.) — A week-long seminar on the control of hospital infection and hospital hygiene opened at the Al Hussein Medical Centre Saturday. The seminar is being organised by the armed forces' Royal Medical Services in cooperation with the West German Agency for Technical Cooperation.

The first session was opened by the director of the Royal Medical Services, Daoud Hanania, who paid tribute to West Germany for its help and praised existing cooperation between Jordan and West Germany in medical affairs.

The West German ambassador to Jordan, Hermann Munz, who attended the first session, made a short speech in which he voiced his appreciation to the medical services for hosting the seminar.

Exhibition inaugurated

AMMAN (J.T.) — An exhibition of 32 paintings by Mohammad Jalous was opened at the Graphic Artists Association Centre Saturday.

The exhibition, which is entitled "The Commandments of the Sunbird", was opened by Haidar Mahmoud, director of the Department of Art in the Ministry of Culture and Youth.

The show, which is to last for one week, was inspired by a piece

of poetry by Ibrahim Masrallah called "No man recovers his colour." Mr. Jalous told the Jordan Times.

Ibrahim Masrallah, who is 29 years-old, was the youngest nominee for the 1983 Aras Prize and has to date published four books of poetry. The work on which the display is based will also shortly be coming out in print.

The show is Mohammad Jalous' second solo exhibition.

Fishing course to begin

AMMAN (J.T.) — A two-week training course on fishing and fisheries in the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea is due to open in Aqaba on Oct. 10.

Taking part in the course are five Arab countries whose representatives will discuss modern methods of fishing, fish breeding and other related topics.

According to Dr. Dureid Mah-

asneh, director of the Marine Research Station where the course will be held, the programme will be organised by the Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

The following countries will be represented at the course: Jordan, South Yemen, Egypt, Sudan and Djibouti.

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COME TO THINK OF IT

Dialogue with Egypt — how?

THE NEED for a wider inter-Arab and institutionalised intellectual dialogue was recently demonstrated in Amman by the two-day symposium on the place of Egypt in the Arab World. The symposium was held on the behest of H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan and organised by the Jordan Centre for Studies and Information.

The participants were mainly Egyptian and Jordanian figures with intellectual and practical interests who focused mainly on the Jordanian-Egyptian relationship, trying to define it and explore its possibilities. As one participant noted, it may have been just as well that the meeting was not expected to produce any recommendations or resolutions because it was not official and each participant expressed his own views. That is not to say, however, that the symposium did not reach any conclusion.

As an observer of perceptions, I was personally struck by the divergence of

opinions and positions among the participants and the amount of consensus reached in the end. I doubt whether anyone, except perhaps a minority of one or two, came out of the meeting without correcting some of his views if not gaining a new view altogether.

This was perhaps because of the proximity of the intellectual reach among the participants as well as the use of a common language. And by common language I don't mean of course Arabic or English but the idioms of the age we live in as well as the terms of reference. The semantic difficulty so prevalent among Arab groups of such nature was almost absent and the arguments were ringing lucid and clear.

It was as if the discussants had abided by Prince Hassan's remark on the desirability of a systematic approach like that of the applied-systems approach. The attitudes of the participants gained a qualitative

direction whereby each one felt it his duty to contribute an "input" measured by need and time. The result was as much pleasing as intellectually provocative.

So much for the meeting itself. But what about the contents? Many, no doubt, would like to know what transpired. Political observers may like to know the political significance of such a meeting, particularly vis-a-vis the Egyptian-Jordanian relations. One can perhaps speak politically about the meeting as much as he can speak about any non-political event such as the polo game with Pakistan in which Prince Hassan scored for Jordan three out of five and made Jordan a winner. He might have done the same in the intellectual arena during the Amman symposium.

But while it is true that polo is different from intellectual pursuits, I, for one, like to think that they are one and the same thing. If you can produce a

team to win a polo match with Pakistan or England, then you can also produce a team of a different sort to win a brain-racking contest with Egypt and perhaps even with the U.S. I am reminded here of our Jordanian documentary film "The Bride and the Dowry", which won recently a prize and high praise in the 13th Moscow International Film Festival. One is tempted to say as Mr. Ali Ghannouchi once said while explaining his ambitious programme to "sell Jordan", we can do it.

We are now talking about our own system, not about the symposium. The symposium was for many of us a new source of inspiration, almost reawakening. We awoke, for instance, to the fact that the place of Egypt in the Arab World will be realised fully and appreciated properly when each Arab country knows its proper place and size. That would serve us all well in the process of "takamul" which is more than just coordination and less

than complete integration.

But, as I have already pointed out in my Arabic daily column, the size of any one Arab country or sheer wealth do not give it an automatic visa to leadership. Strong political will is a precondition to such a visa. Egypt on the other hand is not just any country in the Arab system. It is the country whose significance was repeatedly described in our history. The late Saudi King Abdul Aziz, the founder of the Saudi contemporary dynasty, is reported to have appreciated the significance of Egypt for the modern Arab system when he told his sons once: "Compete with Egypt as you wish, but never let Egypt collapse. For if Egypt goes down, we all go down."

This fact is sometimes lost on some Arab countries. It has never been lost, it seems, on the Jordanian system. The qualitative importance of Jordan has never been lost on the Egyptian system. It was the late President Nasser who told

H.M. King Hussein, after the military collapse of 1967, to go and do everything within his power to save Jordan and leave to Nasser to do what he could for the rest of the Arab cause.

The job is unfinished for both Jordan and Egypt. The Jordanian experiment, however, has been remarkable. It was the wise leadership of King Hussein which has made Jordan a key country in the Middle East as shown by the recent visit of the West German Chancellor Kohl to Amman and the reception given to the King in China, Japan and other important countries.

The kind of leadership provided by the King or Prince Hassan in any endeavour makes Jordanians feel they can do it. The symposium in Amman demonstrated more than a need for inter-Arab dialogue. It may have shown the usefulness of internal dialogue in every country and the "Shura" (consultation) process at its best.

Bonn is worth more

OF ALL the European Community member states, one might suppose that West Germany would be the most susceptible to moral pressure from Israel. Though World War II ended nearly forty years ago, the Zionists continue to exploit relentlessly the undisputed horrors of the Holocaust to vindicate even their own most merciless and barbaric acts against the Palestinian people and other Arabs.

Yet despite periodically having to endure deeply offensive slurs (remember Begin on Schmidt), and more recently the pro-Israeli leader who asked the German minister of state for foreign affairs, Jürgen Moellmann, if he was a young Nazi because of his Middle East policies, West German policy towards the area is amongst the most even handed and honest in Europe.

When he visited Jordan last April Mr. Moellmann articulated his government's support for the peace discussions between His Majesty the King and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and pointed to the importance of the Fez summit plan. This occurred at a time when British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had repeatedly refused to see a PLO representative even within an Arab League delegation.

This last weekend was the occasion for another visit by Mr. Moellmann this time in the company of German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. While Dr. Kohl was keen to get an impression of Jordan's geopolitical position, Mr. Moellmann was able to draw on his now considerable experience of the area in expounding quite freely his ideas about the region.

Again though, the backdrop to this highly successful visit was the presence of French, British and Italian troops in the Lebanon — the air force of the former two at times trying to imitate the actions of their big brother from across the Atlantic.

In his statements to the press conference prior to the departure of the German delegation Friday, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said that Jordan would continue to work closely with the members of the European Community. Clearly, with Britain's non-entity foreign ministerial team continuing to genuflect to Washington and with Mitterrand's government getting more and more involved in other areas, we can only say that the Arabs should perhaps spend more time working with Bonn (in addition to our friends in Athens and other European capitals) where its energies are more likely to lead to fruition. This despite the fact that our West German friends have not yet gone beyond the American position on the question of West Bank Jewish settlements.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: More than reflection

FRIDAY ARABS and Muslims celebrated the anniversary of Prophet Muhammad's emigration from Mecca to Medina which represents the greatest struggle in history for the establishment of a civilisation based on justice and peace. As usual the Arabs and Muslims celebrated the anniversary by reviewing recent events and by relating the lessons that one can learn from these events, but nothing more. They should not satisfy themselves with that but should learn how to put these lessons into force and they should benefit from them for the building up of a new Arab and Islamic reality that would be the first step towards regaining their rights and resuming their leading roles in human civilisation.

The anniversary of the prophet's emigration represents the strongest call to Muslims for assuming the struggle, unifying their ranks and confronting injustice and aggression. This should be heeded and implemented because only through practical action and not by theory alone can they achieve their goals. Unless they take action in this direction, the Arabs and Muslims will never be able to regain their rights or liberate their holy places in Palestine. The Arab and Muslim leaders shoulder a greater responsibility in this struggle and the Muslim masses look to their rulers and their leaders to take the initiative.

Al Dustour: W. Bankers for real PLO

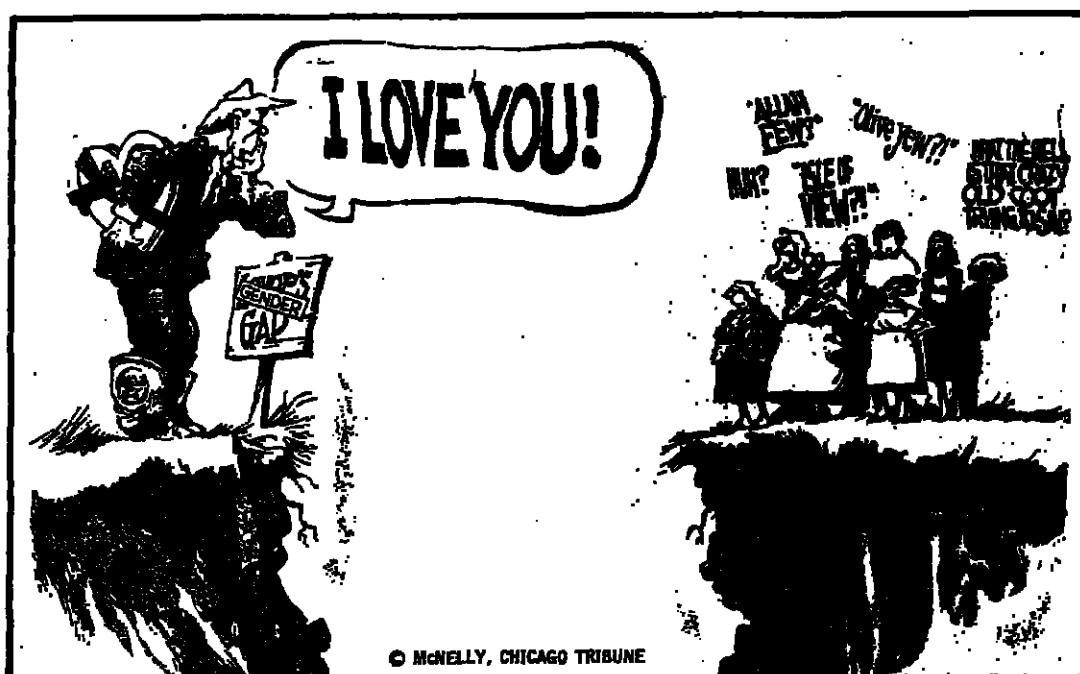
THE PALESTINE Liberation Organisation (PLO) is now being pushed with its back to the wall, the last wall it can lean against. Certain Arabs are now digging the grave for the PLO fighters who represent the true symbol of a long era of struggle which witnessed sufferings and the sacrifice of thousands of Palestinians. The PLO fighters are being besieged in Lebanon by Arab forces on land and by Israeli forces by sea. Nothing is being done or said in the Arab World to save the PLO fighters, who are being besieged in their last stronghold in Lebanon.

Not a single voice is raised in their defence except the voice of the Arab inhabitants in the occupied Arab lands who Friday denounced the plots that are being hatched against the fighters in Lebanon. Their voice, which was heard in the pulpits of Al Aqsa Mosque at Friday's prayers is tantamount to a form of plebiscite, or a vote of confidence and support for these fighters and a renewal of allegiance to the PLO leadership and a denunciation of the plotters actions. The PLO represents the struggle of the Palestinian people and no Arab capital has the right to interfere in its affairs or impose its will on it.

Sawt Al Shaab: E.C. biased again

IT SEEMS that the European Community is again leaning towards supporting Israel and is doing away with balanced and unbiased policies initiated originally by French leader General Charles de Gaulle. In the inter-parliamentary Union meeting in Seoul, the European Community refused to endorse a resolution condemning the practices of racism by the Zionists in Palestine. The West German chancellor, although he will be going to Saudi Arabia soon, has apparently cancelled a sale of Leopard tanks to Saudi Arabia because of Israeli pressure. Such stands on the part of the European Community are recurrent and we continue to witness biased upon bias by the Europeans. Europe is not only ignoring the Palestinians and their cause but is in fact taking part in U.S. measures that give Israel a free hand in practising their aggression on the Arabs and in aborting international action against the Israelis at the United Nations.

Due to its historical and geographical ties with the Arabs, Europe should adopt a neutral attitude and should be strong in taking a neutral stand. It should not follow U.S. policies blindfold but should respond to Arab demands and the Arab just causes.



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Spare Lebanon gunboats

By Fouad Ajami

WE SHOULD be under no illusions about the meaning of those American destroyers off Lebanon's coast shelling the Shuf Mountains. The United States has walked into the midst of an old fight. In that neurotic land to which American troops were so thoughtlessly dispatched, foreign gunboats have always meant strangers from afar coming to tip the scales of power in favour of one group at the expense of others.

America has given the dominant group in Lebanon, the extremist Maronite militiamen of the Falange, a year of indulgence and support that they have used to settle old accounts and to attempt a new dominion. Now, predictably, more time and more support are needed to enable this minority-based regime to rule without a social contract among the country's principal sects.

In the year that America has been in Lebanon, the United States has been sparing the Lebanese the logic of their own history — and doing it badly at that. There are enough Americans and enough American commitment in Lebanon to tempt the Falange and to worry their adversaries. But the United States does not have enough power on the ground to compel the Syrians and the Israelis to withdraw or to bring the major Lebanese groups to their senses. The United States has again stepped into a distant land unaware of its memories and grievances. The petty privileges and blood feuds of the dominant group in an alien society are about to become part of the United States' burden and of its image of itself — part of its "prestige" and "credibility" and "national honour".

In times past, when France was a power to be reckoned with, the Maronites made themselves part of France's mission. Now, history repeats. The United States is to do for them, so they hope, what France once did. Behind the shield provided by Washington, with the prestige and material resources supplied by the pre-eminent Western power, the Falange would proceed to claim and control the country. Shifne "squatters" in Beirut would be cleared out. The Druze mountains would be subdued. The institutions of the state, such as they are in Lebanon, would be crippled. The Lebanese army would do the dirty work of subduing the enemies of the Falange.

For this scheme to work, the Falange would have to make their fight an American fight. Rather than admitting that this was a fight over spoils and jobs and small patches of land, rather than admit that it is a settlement of old grievances, why not depict it as a

fight between the two superpowers, between light and darkness, between those who want civilised Western democracy and those who would opt for a Syrian and presumably a Soviet connection? The tribal feud is thus given a new ideological garb, elevated from a fight over elegantly proportioned terraces in the mountains and narrow alleyways in greater Beirut.

The Maronite militiamen may not know much about the finer points of international politics. But somehow they had a sense that notions of "credibility" and "saving face" might entrap the United States. The most extreme Falangists see themselves as the standard-bearers of the West — and to be let down by the Western powers would, they believe, be an act of moral abdication that would damage the interests and prestige of the United States.

So much for the Falange illusions. Reality is different. In fact, it has been a long time since Lebanon could be classified as anything like a "vital" American interest in the region. American economic interests in the Middle East are predominantly in the Gulf. Strategically, there is an expensive commitment to Egypt — a commitment that America honours and pays for.

It is Saudi Arabia that matters to America, not the port city of Beirut. Lebanon has been eclipsed by the oil era. Nor is there any discernible connection between what happens in Lebanon and what happens in the Gulf. For nearly a decade, there has been terrifying carnage in Lebanon and business as usual in the Gulf. Moreover, there is no reason whatsoever why the powers that be in the Gulf, or in Egypt for that matter, would want the United States to shore up the Falangists. The drastic solutions that the Falange is pursuing in Lebanon are not of the kind favoured by the moderate Arab states of consequence to America.

Besides, the Arab states are hardly in a good position to complain about American "credibility". If Lebanon truly mattered to them, if it was part of the larger Arab political and cultural order, there would be Arab peacekeeping troops in Lebanon — men more able than the United States Marines to understand Lebanese problems. There was once an Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, in the mid-1970's, but it was sabotaged by Syria — and the Arab label became a fig leaf for Syrian mischief in Lebanon.

To the extent that a moderate centre holds in the Arab World, its interests lie in political reform in Lebanon. The powers that be in the Arab World should want to see what the United States should

have been pushing for all along: a dialogue in Lebanon among the country's principal sects.

For a national dialogue to have any chance of success, the Lebanese president would have to break free from the Falange and reach out to the Shi'ites and Druze. He would have to impose the power of the state not only on Muslim west Beirut but on Falangist territory as well. If Lebanon's tribes do not want a national polity of their own, no one can bequeath it to them or impose it on them.

The irony here is that it may be the American presence in Lebanon that rendered the Lebanese regime so arrogant in its dealings with domestic critics. If a Falange leader could strike a deal with an American representative, why bother with a Shi'ite leader? Such is the history and the mentality of the place. So long as the Falange and the few non-Maronites they have enlisted to disguise their dominion are convinced that there is an American safety net for a Falange-based state, they will splash on with their quest.

In the final analysis, however, the Falange bid for power is a hopeless undertaking. There is no possibility whatsoever that the Maronites, now less than 20 per cent of the population, can subdue the rest of the country. They have been trying because they were emboldened by the summer of 1982 and by their sincere belief in America's commitment. The sooner they are made to understand that a Falange state is not an American goal, the better for all concerned.

A fight may break out in the aftermath of American withdrawal. But what of it? A fight rages there today and Lebanon has been dying for nearly a decade. It is also possible that the fighting parties would pull back from an all-out fight at the last moment. They have done so in the past. Amin Gemayel could conceivably survive as president, but the Falange state within a state would have to collapse.

Lebanon must find its own place between two mighty neighbours. This may not be particularly reassuring. But it is a piece of wishful thinking to believe that United States military intervention offers Lebanon anything more than another lease on its sordid history of sectarian hate and a bit more yarn for its deadly delusions.

Fouad Ajami, who was born into a Shi'ite family in southern Lebanon, is on leave as director of Middle East studies at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies. He is writing on book a Shi'ite Lebanon. He wrote this article for the New York Times.

Poor nations unhappy with E.C. aid policies

By Alister Doyle
Reuter

LUXEMBOURG — European Community plans to tighten control of aid to poor nations threaten to sour relations between the two sides when talks on setting up new trade and aid links start here this week.

The talks are to overhaul a pact between the community and 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states that runs out in 1985. They are taking place at a time when ACP states are already unhappy with community aid policies.

While the current "Lome-II" convention was hailed as a model for cooperation between rich and poor states when signed in 1979, it has largely failed through lack of cash and bad planning, ACP officials said.

In the past 10 years, inflation, high ACP population growth and new additions to the ACP group have dramatically eroded per capita aid from the trading bloc.

While the community hopes to open a new era in North-South ties at the talks starting here on Thursday, ACP states are dismayed at plans to impose more conditions and at a new emphasis on human rights.

ACP states fear more strings could mean a return to colonial-style relations, giving the community too much control over ACP internal affairs.

The talks, due to last well into 1984, coincide with frosty North-South relations. In recent years new aid initiatives have virtually stopped, with recession cutting what rich nations say they can afford in aid budgets.

The Third World points to its own crisis. Some African states are now worse off than in 1970, with farm output, incomes and literacy all falling catastrophically.

The new ties proposed by the community would affect one of the boldest innovations of Lome, a plan to smooth out ACP earnings from commodities such as cocoa, palm oil and groundnuts.

Cash from the scheme, intended to compensate farmers for tumbling export prices or failed harvests, should be linked to specific farm projects, the community says.

Under Lome, named after the capital of Togo where the pact was signed, there is no control over how states use this commodity insurance money.

Commission officials said the money has often been swallowed up to pay off states' debts without helping farmers directly.

More controls would help one of the community's top priorities under a new convention, helping ACP nations to become self-sufficient in their food production.

Mention of human rights for the first time among the community's development objectives has also sparked a row over the trading bloc's control over aid.

ACP states argue that Lome is, and any new pact should be, an economic contract between equal partners, and that reference to human rights should be excluded.

ACP states supply raw materials and farm goods to the community in return for cash aid and duty-free access to the 10 nations' markets.

While many ACP states approved when the community froze aid to Uganda and to the Central African Republic for human rights abuses during the current treaty, they felt the community should take sole responsibility for such action.

ACP officials said the community's attempts to put more emphasis on human rights aroused fears the community would use the threat of freezing aid to gain

leverage over ACP economies.

"If the community insists on putting human rights into an economic pact with us, it should do the same with South Africa, where the worst racism is allowed," one ACP official said.

Commission officials said cultural development, an aim of every treaty signed by the community with Third World nations, was meaningless without respect for human dignity.

They said mention of human rights in the document outlining community aims had been urged by member governments.

While doubting this would lead to any big change in policy, they said it reflected a constant dilemma for the community faced with human rights abuses.

Freeing aid because of human rights violations often meant the poor suffering most, while continuing aid regardless of brutality brought charges of propping up murderous regimes, they said.

Lack of commitments from the community over funding levels for the new convention have raised protests from ACP states.

Just to maintain current spending levels of about \$5 billion under the five-year Lome II pact, a similar new treaty would need about \$7.2 billion, ACP officials said.

ACP officials said lack of decisions on cash limits during talks on the last Lome convention led to overambitious schemes, which later had to be dropped for lack of cash.

With all the problems, officials on both sides predict tough bargaining in coming months.

But "if we find... a favourable atmosphere on the other side, there is no reason why the talks should not end to the satisfaction of the two parties," outgoing ACP President Chebrai Berhane of Ethiopia said recently.

Belize fears British withdrawal

By Matthew Campbell
Reuter

BELIZE CITY, Belize — Belize, Britain's only former colony in Central America, has greeted with alarm reports that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher hopes to withdraw the 1,800-man British garrison next year.

Belize, a haven of peace in the violence and bloodshed of Central America, relies on a garrison of British troops for its tranquility. Wedged between Guatemala and Mexico, English-speaking Belize fears that the withdrawal of a force of 1,800 British soldiers would prompt an invasion by neighbouring Guatemala, which has long claimed the former British colony.

U.S. and British officials would not confirm or deny a London newspaper report that Mrs. Thatcher would be "impatient" if the troops were still in Belize in one year's time.

The troops, Harrier jump jets and Puma helicopters patrolling the long, rugged border with Guatemala, deter leftist rebel groups from using sparsely-populated Belize as a base in their battle against Guatemala's right-wing rulers.

"If the British were to leave, that would turn Belize over to guerrilla activity," Manuel Esquivel, leader of Belize's opposition United Democratic Party (UDP), told Reuters.

"There would be a very great temptation for guerrilla forces in

Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras to use Belize as a sanctuary, and we would not be able to cope with that," Mr. Esquivel added.

Slightly larger than El Salvador, with a mainly black population of 150,000 compared to Salvador's five million, Belize, formerly British Honduras, gained independence on Sept. 21, 1981 with a pledge from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that troops would remain "for an appropriate period of time."

Diplomatic sources saw this as a promise to maintain the garrison until a definitive solution with Guatemala was reached or an alternative defence arrangement was made.

Negotiations between Britain, Guatemala and Belize have made little progress and diplomats see the involvement of British troops as a long-term commitment. They say there can be no overnight solutions or agreements.

Government leaders fear the Guatemalan army, though busy at home fighting leftist rebels, would invade Belize as soon as the British withdrew.

"The British troops are here because we want them to be here," Belize's prime minister and long-time leader George Price said.

"Their presence is a factor of stability in a turbulent region," he told Reuters in an interview in the tiny Belizean capital of Belmopan. "We are trying to keep them here as long as possible, as long as necessary."

The presence of British troops was a defensive device, in contrast to other military presences in other parts of the continent, the 64-year-old prime minister said, referring to the increased U.S. military involvement in Central America.

In Honduras some 5,000 U.S. troops are currently engaged in military manoeuvres designed as a show of force in the face of what President Reagan sees as the spread of Marxist revolution in the region from leftist Nicaragua.

In El Salvador, the United States provides military and financial aid to the government in its four-year-old war against rebels. In Nicaragua, regarded by Washington as the "epicentre of Communist influence in Central America," the U.S. arms and directs rightists fighting the government.

"If we didn't have this factor of stability with the British presence, a vacuum would result. Then, like the laws of physics, other forces might want to come in which we wouldn't want," Mr. Price said.

Mr. Price said he hoped for an alternative defence arrangement should the British withdraw, perhaps with the Organisation of American States (OAS) or with the Commonwealth, in which the United States would also be doing its part.

Increasing U.S. interest is reflected in the doubling of embassy staff since independence. U.S. aid is running at \$19 million this year from below five million two years ago.

Tawilan excavation unveils gold, jewellery

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Dramatic finds of Jordan's only cuneiform tablet and a cache of gold and carnelian jewellery have provided an apt finish to four seasons of excavations at the important south Jordan Iron Age town of Tawilan, in the hills overlooking Wadi Musa and the mountains of Petra.

The Tawilan excavations, directed by Mrs. Crystal M. Bennett, started in 1968 and continued for three consecutive years, but towards the end of the last of those seasons and because of internal political problems in Jordan, work was interrupted for 12 years and was only completed with the fourth and final two-month season last year.

The four seasons of digging have allowed the archaeologists to put together a comprehensive picture of what appears to have been a flourishing agricultural community which Mrs. Bennett believes may also have served at one point as the capital of the Edomite Kingdom.

The Tawilan project was initiated back in the period between 1960 and 1965, when Mrs. Bennett was excavating the Edomite village on top of Umm Al Biyara, the massive rock that dominates the centre of Petra from the west. In a burnt level of a room that was full of pottery sherds, she found a royal seal impression in clay which, fortunately, had been baked hard by the fire. The seal impression was from one of the Edomite kings, a certain Oos (Oas) Gabr, who is mentioned twice in the documents of two neo-Assyrian kings. This linkage allowed Mrs. Bennett firmly to fix the date of the Oos Gabr seal impression as being from the period

around 657 B.C., and therefore the pottery associated with it.

But from which city did the seal come from? Where did the king Oos Gabr live in his Edomite Kingdom of the 7th century B.C.?

The pioneering American archaeologist Dr. Nelson Glueck, who surveyed much of Transjordan in the 1930s, first identified Tawilan and suggested it could be an important Iron Age city. Mrs. Bennett therefore chose it in 1968 as a possible candidate for the capital city of the Edomites from which the king may have sent a message, perhaps on parchment, to the Edomite town or village that existed at the same time on top of Umm Al Biyara. She also wanted to check out Dr. Glueck's assertions that Tawilan had towers and both inner and outer fortification walls.

The four seasons of digging, Mrs. Bennett told the Jordan Times in an interview here, "were most rewarding because we have been able to get a comprehensive picture and plan of this important Edomite Iron Age settlement. I am not fairly certain that Tawilan was one of the capitals of Edom."

She explains that the Edomite kingdom's "capital" city probably changed with time. "Because the Bible does not mention any father-to-son succession for the Edomite kings, I think it is likely that when the Bible talks of Edomite 'kings' it is referring to a kingship that was conferred upon tribal sheikhs or the heads of the strongest tribes, who would assume the position of leader of all the Edomites. It is likely that as the 'kings' of Edom changed, the capital city of Edom changed with them."

The excavations have embraced 760 square metres, which is only a part of this extensive site situated

on a hilltop some 1400 metres above sea level, and well supplied with water from several nearby springs. Hundreds of agricultural implements (pounders, mortars, grinders) and a series of terraces, with gardens, fruit groves and fields of crops, all support the view of Tawilan as a large, flourishing and apparently unfortified agricultural community. No traces of fortifications or defensive walls have been found anywhere, and the site is so strategically placed that it virtually precludes the need for major defensive structures, in keeping with Edomite and Nabataean traditions in most of southern Jordan.

It has been very difficult to unravel the many different phases of occupation and construction at Tawilan because of the successive collapse of so many walls and the drying-out of the mud-like plaster between the courses. Most buildings were rectangular in shape with partition walls dividing them into three or four rooms of different lengths and widths. Floors were usually made of tamped clay, with the occasional roughstone courtyard or elaborately paved floor. Some free-standing pillars are thought to be roof supports. Some steps within the houses are interpreted as the remains of split-level housing arrangements that took advantage of the natural slope of the terrain.

One of the great puzzles of Tawilan was the large number and variety of pits that were discovered throughout the excavated area. Dr. Bennett now believes that these represent pre-occupation pits dug to excavate clay from a belt that runs right across the site. Some of the pits were carefully surrounded with walls, either during or after their initial use, and in later periods some of the pits were

used for sinking large storage jars into the floors of houses. Many jars were found in their original positions, and one even had its lid still in position.

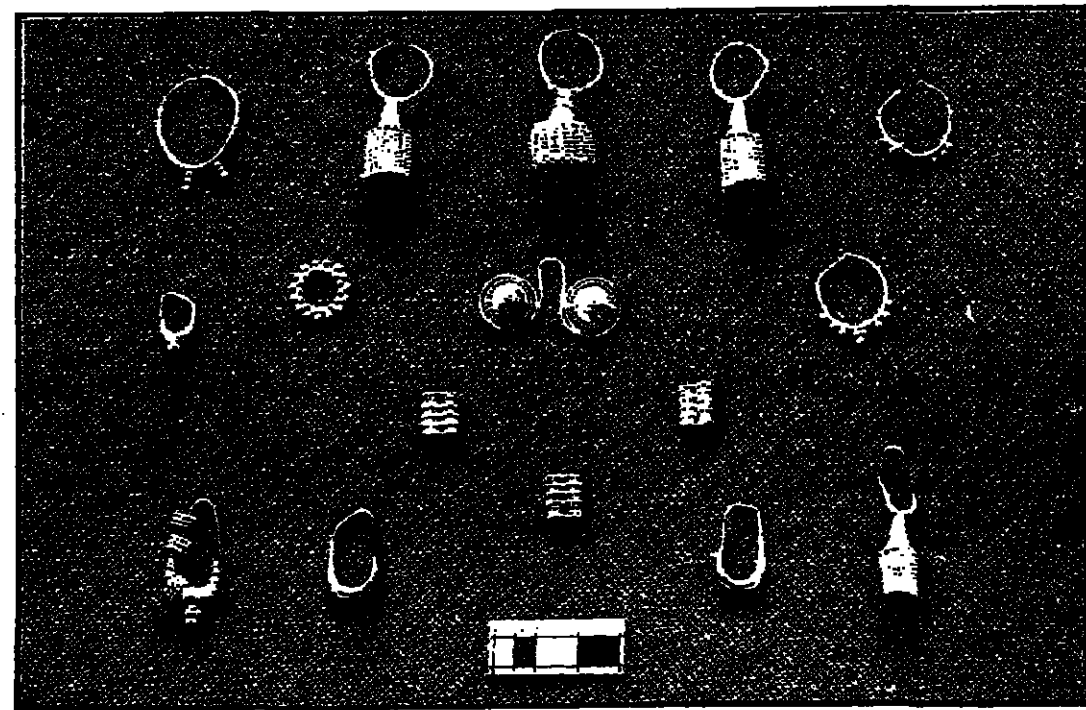
This use of the site as a source of clay is its earliest phase, dating from the 10th-9th centuries B.C. In the 8th century B.C., the uneven ground was levelled and simple houses were constructed. In the 8th-7th century B.C. period, the construction became more complex and two-tier buildings seem to have been built. In this period, some of the doorways and entrances were blocked and many major walls were rebuilt or repaired.

By the 7th-6th century B.C., a major change in architecture takes place at Tawilan, with the use of larger, heavier and better cut stones, and solid, two-story-wide walls replacing the rather flimsy one-story-wide earlier walls. In the succeeding years of the 6th-5th centuries B.C., some doorways and entrances are blocked off but the basic architectural style remains the same.

After the 5th century B.C., the site appears to have been abandoned, but reused as a cemetery in Nabataean-Roman times during the 2nd C. B.C. 2nd C. A.D. period. A Mamluke occupation, with no conclusively associated structures, appears in the 13th century A.D., followed by a watchtower of uncertain date and finally the modern agricultural village that dominates the site today.

The thousands of sherds of pottery found on the site have permitted the compilation of a valuable corpus of both painted and plain Edomite pottery from the 8th-6th centuries B.C., with particular emphasis on the 7th century B.C. when Tawilan was at its height and neo-Assyrian influence was at its greatest. It seems the Edomites became interested in painting their pottery soon after they settled down into permanent towns and villages in the 8th Century B.C., and Mrs. Bennett says it is surprising how much comparatively rough, badly fired pottery was painted in the early days of Edomite town-life. The Edomites' pottery gradually became more refined, and Mrs. Bennett suggests that scholars should be able to trace a direct line of development from Edomite pottery into the fine, thin, painted ware of the Nabataeans. She notes: "The intermingling between the Nabataeans and the Edomites for a period of several hundred years appears to have been a peaceful process, and I think the pottery of both people shows signs of the cultural influences they had on one another. The early Nabataean pottery, which is simple and plain, has a distinct Hellenistic shape that was already making itself felt in the Edomite pottery at the end of the Edomite era, in the 5th century B.C."

The important find of the clay tablet with cuneiform writing, the only such cuneiform tablet ever found in Jordan, has added considerably to our knowledge of the land of Jordan in those dim, almost dark days of Edomite history. The tablet, which has been deciphered by Dr. Stephanie Dalley, was a sale contract for livestock drawn up in Harran, a region in northern Syria some 1,000 kilometres away from Tawilan. Fortunately, the date of the tablet is clearly preserved, and is the 24th day of Addar (the last month of the Babylonian year, corresponding to February/March), in the accession year of the Achaemenid King Darius. Dr. Dalley thinks this is most probably Darius



Some of the very delicately worked pieces of gold jewellery found at Tawilan.

I, which would date the tablet to 521 B.C.

The tablet was written in Harran, and gives the names of the buyer and seller in a form of Aramaic, both compounded with the name of the sungod Samsa. Dr. Dalley says the names of the buyer and his father may be labelled Edomite, as both are compounded with the name of the local god Qash or Qusu, who was originally the national god of the Edomites from as far back as the 7th Century B.C.

Among the important points established by the tablet, according to Dr. Dalley, are:

- a. Babylonian cuneiform writing continued to be used in Harran after the fall of Babylon to the Persians;
- b. the people of the Petra area had trading contacts with people as far away as the Harran, and such contacts were recorded;
- c. the confirmation of the im-

portance of south Jordan's livestock industry, mentioned in the "post-exilic" reference in Isaiah 60:7 ("All the flocks of Kedar shall be gathered to you, the rams of Nebathoth shall minister to you..."); and

d. the confirmation of the continuity of religion and culture in southern Jordan, helping to lend weight to the theory that this area did not suffer a break in cultural continuity resulting from material poverty during this period.

The cache of 334 carnelian beads and 18 pieces of finely worked gold jewellery found in a fragile bronze bowl was located close to a series of 33 burials — though it is impossible to prove if there was an association between the two. Mrs. R. Maxwell-Hyslop, who has made a tentative, preliminary report on the goldwork, says the latest pieces can be dated from the Persian/Neo-Babylonian

periods (6th-5th Centuries B.C.). The earlier pieces are probably heirlooms or Persian period development from earlier types, some of which date back as far as the 10th and 9th Centuries B.C.

Most of the gold pieces are earrings, and many of them have been worked with great skill and delicacy.

Mrs. Bennett, who retires this month as Director of the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History, after 20 consecutive years of archaeological work in Jordan, has spent much of her professional career investigating the life and history of the Edomites. She says that the work at Tawilan is particularly important "because of the light it will throw on a period of history in Jordan which I call the Dark Age," or the period from the mid-6th Century B.C. to the late 4th Century B.C.

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SPORTS

Sagr: Undisputed cycling champion

By Salameh Ne'matt
Special to the Jordan Times

IRBID — The Irbid cycling race organised by Al Arabi Club Friday was overwhelmingly dominated by Tarif Al Khayyat Cycling Club whose members grabbed the first three positions in the overall results.

In the adults race, Jihad Saqr of Tarif Al Khayyat team won the race covering the 45-kilometre race in 1:13:55 hours. Ahmad Boudour from the Yarmouk University team was second with 1:13:55 hours followed by Jamal Khabazah from the Yarmouk University team in third place 20 minutes later.

In the under-19 age group race, Samer Hashem from Tarif Al Khayyat team won the race in 1:13:50 hours. Ziad Al Omari also from Tarif's team came second in 1:13:50 and third was Bashar Saleh from Al Arabi team in 1:14:10 hours.

In the under-17 age group race, Saleh Al Ashhab also from Tarif Al Khayyat team won the race in 1:14:22 hours followed by Sa'd Owari from the same team in 1:14:22 hours and Bashar Saleh from Al Arabi team came far behind in third.

Seventeen cyclists from three teams participated in the race: five from Tarif Al Khayyat club, five from the Yarmouk University team and seven from Al Arabi Club.

The 45 kilometre race started

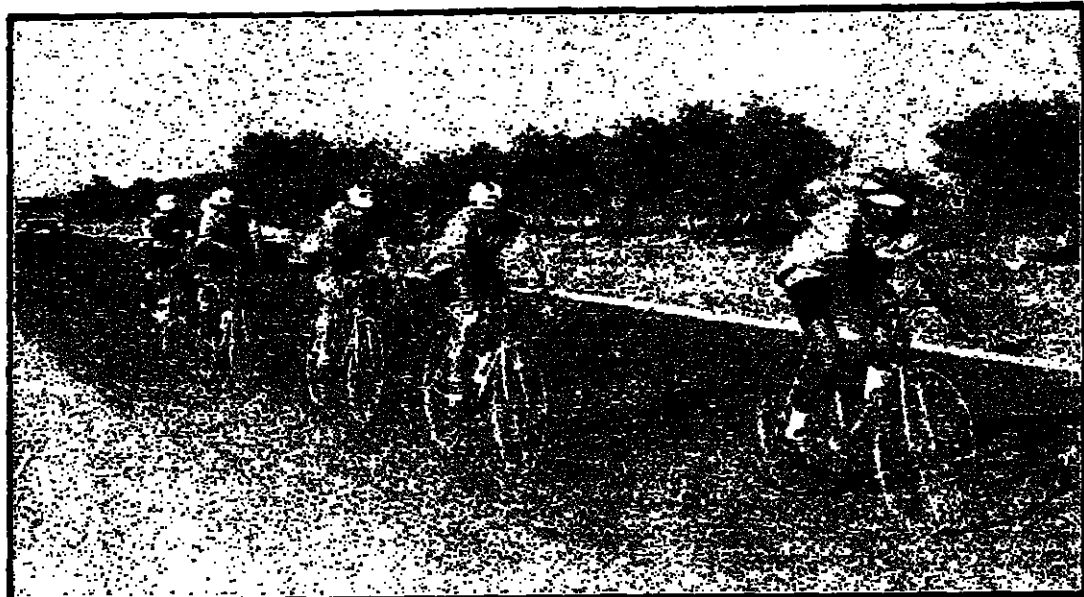
from Al Arabi Club in Irbid heading towards the Ramtha junction then to the Amman junction then through the road to Hosson then back to the finishing line at Al Arabi Club.

A neck to neck competition started as soon as the race was underway especially between Jihad Saqr and Ahmad Boudour who both stayed in the lead throughout the whole race till they reached the finishing line with Saqr half a metre edge over Boudour, to prove that Saqr is still the cycling champion of Jordan.

Last year Saqr was chosen by the Jordanian Cycling Federation to become the first member on the national team to participate in international and Olympic races.

Trophies were distributed to the winners by Mr. Yussef Al Tai the founder of Al Arabi Club and the organiser of the race.

Jihad Saqr winner of the adults race told the Jordan Times that his club won all the team races held in Jordan through the past one and a half years. "Ironically," he said, "Our club is closing down due to financial problems we are facing".



Tarif Al Khayyat quintet leading the 45-km cycling race held in Irbid on Friday.

Mexico seeks early World Cup start

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico's World Soccer Cup officials are seeking an early start to the 1986 finals to avoid the country's rainy season.

Organising committee president Guillermo Canedo Saturday the International Football Federation (FIFA) would be asked in Zurich on Monday to change the date.

He said an earlier date would clash with European and South American national championships, but a traditional June start would run into heavy rains

beginning in Mexico in July.

Mexico would like the finals to start in April but a realistic hope would be for mid-May or the end of May at the latest he said. No decision was likely before next December.

Canedo's committee will also propose changes to FIFA, including alterations in the rules to prevent teams with good winning records being knocked out on goal difference, committee sources said.

In last year's finals in Spain, West Germany and Austria qualified for the second round ahead

of Algeria on a better goal record after the trio finished with the same number of wins and level on points.

Canedo said they would also seek to alter yellow card rules to prevent any penalty being carried by a player into the next phase of the cup.

He said FIFA had set the average price for tickets at \$15, after \$12 in Spain.

Ticket distribution would be handled by a number of major travel agencies to achieve maximum sales, he said. Organisers in Spain handed foreign sales over to a single agency which failed to sell nearly half the tickets.

All the stadiums proposed for the cup require extensive modernisation to reach the standards set by FIFA for the 12 venues, although Mexico is still pressing for the number to be cut to 10, Canedo said.

Mexico plan an invitation mini-cup in 1985 to give major countries a chance to size each other up, committee vice president Rafael del Castillo said.

Mexico would invite Argentina, Brazil and top teams from Europe, Asia and Africa, especially countries who had already qualified, he said.

Phillies defeat Dodgers

PHILADELPHIA (R) — Gary Matthews drove in four runs with a homerun and two singles and rookie right-hander Charles Hudson pitched a four-hitter as the Philadelphia Phillies defeated the Los Angeles Dodgers 7-2 Friday and took a 2-1 lead in the best-of-five National League Championship series.

The series continues here Saturday night, with a fifth game, if necessary, set for Sunday afternoon.

Philadelphia benefited from the wildness of Dodger starter and loser Bob Welch, who pitched only one and one-third innings before leaving because of bursitis on his left hip. Welch threw 31 pitches, 17 of them balls.

With one out in the second he walked Matthews and Greg Gross in succession and was replaced by Alejandro Pena. Both runners advanced when Pena wild-pitched, and on the next pitch Dodger catcher Jack Fimple committed a passed ball, allowing Matthews to score and Gross to move to third.

Gross scored on an infield out by Ivan de Jesus.

Philadelphia scored its third run in the third inning on singles by Joe Morgan and Pete Rose and a sacrifice fly by Joe Lefevre.

Los Angeles scored its two runs in the top of the fourth inning on a lead-off single by Dusty Baker and a long homerun to left by Mike Marshall.

Philadelphia made it 4-2 in the bottom of the fourth when Matthews led off by slamming a tremendous homerun to left centerfield.

The Phillies added two more runs in the fifth. With one out, Rose scratched a single to shortstop and moved to third on a double by Mike Schmidt.

At this point Dodger manager Tommy Lasorda replaced Pena with Rick Honeycutt. Honeycutt struck out six to Lezcano for the second out but Matthews singled to right for two runs.

The Phillies picked up their final run in the seventh on a single by Rose, a walk to Schmidt and another single by Matthews.

Hudson struck out nine Dodgers. He surrendered two hits to Baker — a double and a single — a single to Pena and Marshall's homerun.

Game four matches Philadelphia left-hander Steve Carlton, the winner in game one, against Jerry Reuss, who lost the series opener.

Khan continues relentless march towards squash title

AUCKLAND (R) — Top seeded Jahangir Khan continued his relentless march towards the men's World Squash title on Saturday but he made a string of mistakes in beating fellow Pakistani Gogi Alauddin.

Jahangir, unbeaten since 1981, dispensed with veteran Alauddin 9-3, 9-2, 9-3 in 34 minutes to cruise into the quarter finals.

Alauddin gamely faced the inevitable but watched with some amazement as Jahangir lapsed into a spate of unnecessary mistakes.

Several times the 19-year-old from Karachi showed he was fallible by putting backhand drops in in the tin.

Second seeded Pakistani Qamar Zaman beat Australian 10th seed Chris Dittmar 9-5, 9-5, 9-2 while sixth seeded Englishman Phil Kenyon had a tough 64 minute struggle before overcoming 11th seeded Egyptian Magdi Saad 8-10, 9-3, 9-6, 9-1.

In Sunday's quarterfinals, Kenyon plays Jahangir, who beat him in the 1979 World Championships final.

Chelsea snatches the spotlight as first division matches called off

LONDON (R) — Second division Chelsea grabbed the English soccer stage vacated by their Division One counterparts on Saturday as they found their goal touch in front of England manager Bobby Robson.

The fashionable West London outfit stole the spotlight with a crushing 5-3 win over neighbours Fulham, highlighted by two goals from summer signing Kerry Dixon.

Dixon scored Chelsea's first and fifth goals to take his total for the season to 14 and upstaged Fulham's Gordon Davies who hit a hat-trick.

With the first division programme called off to help England's preparations for their vital European Championship qualifying match against Hungary in Budapest on Wednesday, Dixon could not have picked a better time to display his predatory skills.

Chelsea's win left them third in the table, five points behind second-placed Manchester City and six behind leaders Sheffield Wednesday, who both won.

City scrambled a 2-1 win over bottom club Swansea while Wednesday stretched their unbeaten run to 10 games when they beat strugglers Leeds 3-1.

Gary Shelton put Wednesday ahead in the first half with John Pearson adding a second two minutes after halftime. Frank Gray pulled a goal back for Leeds from the penalty spot before 19-year-old Chris Morris grabbed the third with a brilliant diving header.

Former England captain Kevin Keegan maintained Newcastle United's bright start by netting twice as his side fought back to beat Charlton 2-1.

United fell behind to a Paul

Curtis goal after 30 minutes but Keegan stuck to level the match in the 71st minute when he headed home John Ryans perfect left wing cross.

Nine minutes later he met Terry McDermott's corner from the right with a breath-taking diving header to snatch the points.

The win kept Newcastle in fourth, level on 17 points with Chelsea and fifth placed Shrewsbury.

Dixon fired Chelsea ahead after nine minutes but Fulham hit back to go 2-1 up through Davies before former Welsh international Joey Jones levelled the clash on the stroke of halftime.

Winger Pat Nevin put and Colin Lee put Chelsea 4-2 in front before Davies clinched his hat-trick mid-way through the second half. But Dixon had the final say, driving the fifth after he seemed certain to lose control of the ball.

Norman surprises Ballesteros

WENTWORTH, England (R) — Australian Greg Norman scored a dramatic upset win over heavily-favoured Spaniard Severiano Ballesteros here on Saturday and qualified to meet Nick Faldo of Britain in Saturday's final of the World Matchplay Golf Championship.

The 28-year-old Australian, winner in 1980, thwarted the Spaniard's bid to become the first man to take the title three consecutive years with a one hole triumph in a 36-hole battle in which he never trailed.

Faldo, 26, reasserted his command over New Zealand veteran Bob Charles in the afternoon round to score a six and five victory after having a six-hole advantage reduced to two in the morning.

The tall, blond Norman started the semifinal a definite underdog against Ballesteros. But after taking a three-hole lead early in the match he was always in control.

"One hundred per cent concentration got me through," he said. "On a cold, wet day against

the best player in the world, I knew I had to concentrate completely."

"I played thinking golf today," he added.

Ballesteros was still troubled by his bad cold. "I'm pleased to have got as far as I did considering how I felt," he said. "Not many players would have done as well."

"Nothing went right for me today. I didn't play at all well. I didn't feel well and I couldn't get started. And still I was very close to winning."

"Gerg played well enough to beat me, but he was not really at his best," Ballesteros said.

Norman, who had a cartilage operation in May and by his own admission made a mistake by assuming tournament golf three weeks later, took advantage of the Spaniard's typical slow start on Saturday to win three of the first five holes.

Ballesteros pulled back the deficit by the 14th and it remained tight the rest of the way. Twice Norman took a one-hole lead and each time Ballesteros levelled, the

last time on the 33rd hole when he sank his best putt of the day from 30 feet.

But the Spaniard drove up against a fence at the 571-yard 35th hole and needed three shots to reach the green. Norman was on two and won the hole when Ballesteros missed a desperate attempt from 30 feet.

At the last hole, another par five of 512 yards, both players drove on the fairway and as they walked up, rain, which had been intermittent all day, became very heavy.

Ballesteros' second was short and to the right, not far from where he chipped in from 50 yards to draw level with Arnold Palmer in the first round on Thursday.

Norman was pin high, some 16 feet from the hole. Ballesteros pitched up to five feet from the hole and then Norman went the same distance past.

It was the Australian's turn to putt first, and he gave Ballesteros no chance by sinking it for a birdie four.

U.S. sport hit by increasing drug abuse

NEW YORK (R) — "We've been heroes for a long, long time, but now our image is tarnished ... to the point where everyone in the general public thinks we're drug addicts," says Calix Gaines, a former American football star now being treated for drug problems.

If such a public perception does exist, it is attributable to an epidemic of drug use among American athletes which has shaken the foundation of sport in the United States, left a trail of shattered careers, and brought a crisis in integrity.

In recent months, there have been numerous arrests or indictments of prominent sportsmen for drug-related offences, as well as stories detailing confessions by players about how they became addicted to drugs or alcohol, or both.

It is trend that is inexplicable to many sports fans, who have been forced to pay higher and higher ticket prices as player salaries have risen at an astronomical rate. It is also damaging to the integrity

of various sports.

Gaines, a former running back with the New York Jets, is among a number of players involved in an anti-drug programme run by the National Football League Players' Association.

Somewhat belatedly, American sports administrators are now taking forceful measures intended to cope with a tidal wave of drug abuse.

In the past few weeks, drastic and unprecedented action has been taken in an attempt to halt the rising use of drugs at professional and amateur level.

By far the most severe move was last week's announcement by the National Basketball Association (NBA) that players on drugs now face expulsion from the league.

Under an agreement reached between the League and the NBA Players' Association, any player who is either convicted of, or pleads guilty to a crime involving the use or distribution of heroin or cocaine or who is found to have used those drugs, "shall immediately be permanently dismissed."

Estimates of cocaine use among NBA players range as high as 75 per cent, and a number of leading players, including David Thompson of the Seattle Super Sonics, John Drew of the Utah Jazz, John Lucas, formerly of the Washington Bullets, and Michael Ray Richardson of the New Jersey Nets, have undergone drug rehabilitation.

"We felt that the stigma of drug use has hurt the sport and we want to eliminate it," said Larry Fleisher, general counsel for the Players' Union.

Although a large number of football and basketball players have admitted drug use — and in many cases have returned to com-

petition after receiving detoxification treatment — a far greater number of baseball players have confessed to drug abuse.

Among them have been Darryl Porter and Lonnie Smith of the St. Louis Cardinals, Tim Lincecum of the Montreal Expos, Alan Wiggins of the San Diego Padres and Bob Welch, Ken Landreaux and Steve Howe of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Raines, one of the best young players in baseball, said cocaine had adversely affected his performance last season. "I couldn't judge how close a ball coming straight at me was," he said.

"Your reactions are slower. Sometimes I thought I had started to run before I actually had."

"When I first started doing it, I always thought I was the same performer," Raines said. "But the longer and longer you get into it, the worse it makes you. You get weaker and lose all control of yourself."

The most celebrated case of a baseball player-drug user this season revolved around Howe. After undergoing treatment for cocaine abuse last winter, Howe was suspended three times this season — the third time after he missed a charter flight and then refused a medical examination.

In addition, Howe was fined \$54,000 (by baseball) commissioner Bowie Kuhn following his second suspension.

Howe's third ban caused him to miss the final two weeks of the regular season and the current baseball playoffs. He has since entered a drug rehabilitation centre.

Spode

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Kuwait, Qatar to play in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's national soccer team will play two matches against Qatar next Friday and Kuwait on Friday 21. The matches, to be held at the Sports City in Amman, will be held within the Olympic Soccer Knockout tournament. Jordan was beaten by both Kuwait (3-0) and Qatar (2-1) in the away leg of the competition in September.

Italy regains lead in world bridge

STOCKHOLM (R) — Italy wiped out the United States' overnight lead and went ahead Saturday by 385 international match points to 376 in the World Bridge Championship final for the Bermuda Bowl.

On Friday night, the United States was leading 294 to 276 and at one point stretched its lead to 42 points.

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ECONOMY



Lee Cooper licensees hold marketing conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — The first ever marketing conference for Lee Cooper's licensees was held last week in London at the Sheraton Skyline Hotel.

Attending were executives of companies from Australia, Barbados, Finland, Greece, Jordan, New Zealand and Tunisia, all of whom manufacture Lee Cooper jeans under licence.

The theme of the conference was "Achieving Growth in Today's Market", and concentrated on identifying the sales and marketing approaches which will continue to generate Lee Cooper's substantial growth in the coming years.

Pictured during the course of the conference are Mr. Fawwaz Abboushi (right), General Manager of the Jordan Ready-to-Wear Co. Ltd., with Lord Lovell-Davis, chairman of Lee Cooper Licensing Services.

Lee Cooper Licensing Services (LCLS), who hosted the conference is a subsidiary of Lee Cooper Group PLC, the world's largest European jeans manufacturer. LCLS is responsible for the selling of Lee Cooper's Trade Mark technology and know-how, overseas and as well as the above countries, has licensees in Czechoslovakia, Japan, Singapore and Yugoslavia.

Alfa Romeo plans to cut work force

MILAN (R) — Italy's second biggest car company, Alfa Romeo, said Friday it intended to cut its 26,000-strong work force by 4,000 and to lay off a further 4,000 workers for at least a year.

The planned cuts were a response to falling demand for the company's ageing medium-size Alfetta and Giulietta saloon cars and to increased productivity following introduction of new labour-saving technology, a company spokesman said.

The heaviest cuts would fall at the company's Arese plant in Milan, which produces the medium-sized cars, where 4,000 workers would be laid off for at least a year under a state-subsidised scheme, and another 2,500 made redundant.

Another 1,500 jobs would go to the Alfa factory at Pomigliano d'Arco, near Naples, where the company said it invested heavily in robot technology prior to the launch of its new small saloon, the Alfa 33.

The spokesman said despite weak demand for its larger cars, which were faced with tough competition from West German car producers BMW, Mercedes Benz and Audi, overall sales were improving.

The planned cuts were expected to receive a hostile reception from the metal workers union which said it had not yet been officially informed by the company.

The Milan-based company has a six per cent share of the home market, although it is dwarfed by privately-owned Fiat which accounts for more than 50 per cent of car sales in Italy.

The company is pinning its hopes of continued recovery on a new hatchback saloon, jointly produced with Nissan of Japan, already in production at the Pomigliano d'Arco factory and due to go on sale in Italy later this month.

U.S. jobless rate falls

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. unemployment rate declined to 9.3 per cent in September from 9.5 per cent in the previous two months, signalling that the economic recovery remains on track, the Labour Department said Friday.

The number of jobless last month, after adjustment for seasonal factors, fell by 275,000 to about 10.4 million.

Last December it stood at 10.8 per cent of the work force.

Labour officials said that employment in such key areas as the car industry improved last month.

Labour Secretary Raymond Donovan predicted continued declines and said the statistics showed the economy continued to move in the right direction.

Oslo lifts car tax by 6%

OSLO (R) — Norway's parliament, in a surprise closed meeting, Friday decided to raise import duties on cars by six per cent, boosting the average price by 3,400 crowns (\$460).

The new import tax will increase state revenues by about 300 million crowns (\$40.5 million) a year, which will be used to fight unemployment, now four per cent of the work force.

Because of duties the price paid for a new car in Norway is nearly double the price from the producer.

W. German growth prospects improve

BONN (R) — West Germany's economic growth this year should be stronger than was earlier assumed, Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said Friday.

He told the upper house of parliament that in the view of most experts Gross National Product would grow by at least one per cent and possibly more this year.

Until recently the government was forecasting growth of between 0.5 and one per cent, adjusted for inflation. At the start of the year, official estimates pointed to zero growth for 1983, compared with a 1.1 per cent decline in 1982.

Only one week's cash left for E.C. farmers

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Community (E.C.) farm budget will run out of cash in one week, according to confidential European Commission figures.

Diplomats said Friday commission calculations showed that advances paid to farmers for October were above budget and left some \$550 million for the rest of the year — equivalent to one week's needs.

The figures come ahead of tough negotiations in Athens on the future of the troubled community, intensifying pressure for an early reform of the farm subsidies system which eats up over two thirds of its revenues.

They will also increase pressure on the reluctant European Parliament to approve a supplementary budget, including an extra \$1.6 billion for the community's eight million farmers.

Parliament, due to debate the budget next week, appears in no mood to approve the extra allocations which, the new figures show, are in any case inadequate and would result in a \$270 million shortfall by the end of the year.

According to the diplomats, the cash shortage will not necessarily mean imminent bankruptcy and some juggling around with figures is possible to delay payments.

New advances for November will have to be paid shortly and serious embarrassment may result

if the 10-nation group is unable to meet the demands of some of its creditors.

The diplomats said the commission suspects governments may try to ease the pressure for early agreement by holding back claims from their farmers.

It has warned that claims for this year may be forfeited if held over until after Jan. 1.

A rise in world food demand and higher prices this summer had brought hopes of a slowdown in farm expenditure which would have removed the threat of an early cash crisis, they said.

Instead farm costs continued to soar.

October advances were 36 million above the year's monthly average, bringing total farm spending this year to \$12.1 billion out of total annual allocations of \$12.6 billion, they added.

Eastern withdraws threat

MIAMI (R) — Eastern Airlines Friday withdrew a threat to declare itself bankrupt after three major unions agreed to financial concessions.

Details of the concessions remained to be worked out, Eastern Chairman Frank Borman and union leaders said at a joint news conference.

Mr. Borman had threatened to declare the airline bankrupt on Oct. 12 unless its 37,500 employees agreed to a 15 per cent wage cut.

He lifted that threat Friday.

Both sides said they would follow the advice of outside analysts on how to turn Eastern, which says it is the largest passenger carrier in the U.S., out of its financial nosedive.

The airline reported earlier Friday that it had lost \$34.4 million in the third quarter of 1983, bringing its total losses so far this year to \$128.9 million.

Losses in the first nine months of 1982 amounted to \$87.1 million.

Eastern is one of several U.S. carriers hard hit by 1980 airline deregulation measures, which took the government out of the business of establishing routes and setting fares.

The changes left the airlines with huge operating overheads and facing streamlined non-union competitors that sprang up practically overnight.

Braniff International went bankrupt last year and Continental Airlines filed for protection from

creditors under bankruptcy laws earlier this month.

Mr. William Usery, a former U.S. labour secretary brought in by Eastern to try to solve its troubled industrial relations, cautioned that while the deadline for filing bankruptcy had been eliminated, "Eastern does have to face its leaders in the very near future."

On the other hand, contract talks between Continental Airlines and its striking pilots broke down Friday after the pilots' representatives turned down the airline's latest pay and benefits offer.

A company spokesman said the proposed package, which provides for pay increases and a profit-sharing and stock ownership plan, was Continental's final offer.

Bankers wage campaign to sell Brazil package

WASHINGTON (R) — A campaign to win foreign bank lenders' approval of a complex package of financial aid for Brazil was launched Friday by Brazilian government officials and senior executives from New York's Citibank.

The tentative agreement giving Brazil \$6.5 billion in new loans and grace periods deferring repayments due on 1983 and 1984 debts was reached Thursday night by a committee of 60 private bankers.

It was thrashed out in long hours of debate at a closed meeting at the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

It now requires acceptance by some 800 banks around the world owed money by Brazil, which has amassed \$90 billion of foreign debts, the highest for a Third

World nation.

Brazil has fallen behind in its payments by about \$3 billion.

The proposal calls for the repayment of arrears on interest payments and a rescheduling of about \$5 billion due from Brazil next year, as well as programmes to finance trade.

It would allow Brazil a five-year grace period, with repayment to be spread over nine years, for money due to be repaid in 1984, while the funds that are due this year would be repaid within eight years after a grace period of 30 months.

There was also some easing of interest-rate terms.

On the new loans and for funds due in 1984, the interest rate would be two percentage points above the London Inter Bank Offered Rate (Libor), one-eighth

of a percentage point lower than the arrangement on 1983 debts.

The agreement came against a background of concern that Brazil's plight might worsen because of internal bickering about a financial rescue plan being mounted by the IMF and a virtual shutdown of new loans from foreign banks.

Some Brazilian politicians feel the terms demanded by the IMF are too tough and will worsen the present recession in Brazil.

Brazilian Central Bank Governor Afonso Celso Pastore and Citibank Senior Vice President William Rhodes, chairman of the bank advisory committee for Brazil, which acts as mediator for the banks, flew to Toronto Friday for meetings in which they will commend the new package to Canadian bankers.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An opportunity is now yours to attend to your business affairs in a very efficient fashion so get into and solve them as well as you can. However, it is not the day for forcing issues.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Concentrate on a philosophy of life that will make your burdens lighter. Enjoy a fine family dinner in the evening.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Do whatever is your civic duty, also and get the new week's activities well scheduled before you retire.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Concentrate on your finest talents and get them working properly so that the general public will be pleased.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Plan time to do those things that will bring you added good will from others. Make the evening a happy family affair.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Smile and be cheerful and that is half the battle. Be sure to control your temper, also. Be wise. Someone is baiting you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get that vital correspondence out early for best results. Then rest on your laurels in the evening and be happy.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) If repairs are needed at home, plan just how to make them. Do whatever you can yourself and save money and be wise.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Meet with the right people and handle those protracted monetary affairs wisely in the morning. Then enjoy family affairs later.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make a better plan so that you can achieve personal goals very quickly. Get rid of duties that limit you.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Fine for whatever has to do with fine friends during the daytime, but take care you do not harm your reputation.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) During the daytime, endeavor to get a bigwig to go along with your ideas, but later sit back and do very little.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Your hunches are good during the day, so follow them, but later you are too busy to heed them very much.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one of those charming young persons who will be able to analyze others very well. So see to it that this is not overdone, since your progeny could become so involved with others that very little else could be accomplished.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Samuel K. Flegner

ACROSS

- 1 Make an exchange
- 5 Humiliate
- 10 Nipper
- 14 Wet blanket
- 15 Continue without pause
- 16 Response to sudden pain
- 17 Start of a sequence
- 20 — on thin ice
- 21 Radio
- 22 Sharif the actor
- 25 Solitude
- 26 Mayday
- 29 Rainbow

DOWN

- 31 Exercise of a sort
- 35 — de
- 39 Triumph
- 40 Small
- 41 finch
- 43 Follows 39 A
- 44 English
- 45 composer
- 46 Entertainer
- 47 — Moore
- 48 — de fole
- 49 New or light
- 50 Harden
- 51 Gait
- 52 Down
- 53 Goddess of hope
- 54 Nightingale
- 55 Water plant
- 56 Disciple of Socrates
- 57 Land measure
- 58 Vagrant
- 59 From the beginning
- 60 — Goriot
- 61 Ambush
- 62 Bland
- 63 Angler's aid
- 64 N.T. book
- 65 — and
- 66 wherefore
- 67 Zodiac sign
- 68 Where Lake Titicaca is
- 69 Selection for Pavlov
- 70 Areta
- 71 Philippine island
- 72 Papal vestment
- 73 Food fish
- 74 Glove leather
- 75 Depend
- 76 Retract
- 77 English dramatist
- 78 Avalanche
- 79 Registrar
- 80 Holly
- 81 Bright red
- 82 Italian wine
- 83 Immerse suddenly
- 84 Musical instrument
- 85 Entice
- 86 Love will find
- 87 "Goriot"
- 88 Millay or Ferber
- 89 Beige
- 90 Thunder
- 91 Division word
- 92 Russian disapproval
- 93 Bobble
- 94 Bar order

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

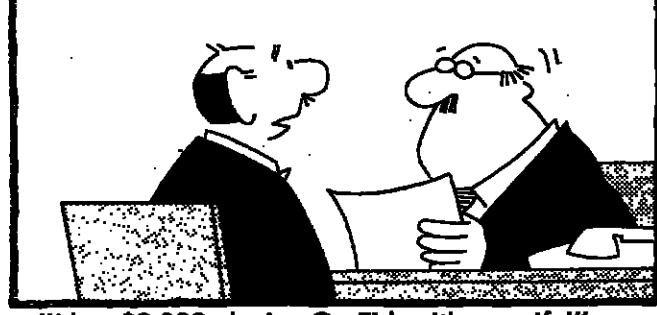
ACROSS: 1. TRADE, 5. HUMILIATE, 10. NIPPER, 14. WET BLANKET, 15. CONTINUE, 16. RESPONSE, 17. START, 20. ON THIN ICE, 21. RADIO, 22. SHARIF, 25. SOLITUDE, 26. MAYDAY, 29. RAINBOW.

DOWN: 31. EXERCISE, 35. DE, 39. TRIUMPH, 40. SMALL, 41. FINCH, 43. FOLLOW, 44. ENGLISH, 45. COMPOSER, 46. ENTERTAINER, 47. MOORE, 48. DE FOLE, 49. NEW OR LIGHT, 50. HARDEN, 51. GAIT, 52. DOWN, 53. GODDESS, 54. NIGHTINGALE, 55. WATER PLANT, 56. DISCIPLE, 57. LAND MEASURE, 58. VAGRANT, 59. FROM THE BEGINNING, 60. GORIOT, 61. AMBUSH, 62. BLAND, 63. ANGLER, 64. N.T. BOOK, 65. AND, 66. WHEREFORE, 67. ZODIAC, 68. LAKE TITICACA, 69. SELECTION, 70. ARETA, 71. PHILIPPINE ISLAND, 72. PAPAL, 73. FOOD FISH, 74. GLOVE, 75. DEPEND, 76. RETRACT, 77. ENGLISH, 78. AVALENCH, 79. REGISTRAR, 80. HOLLY, 81. BRIGHT RED, 82. ITALIAN, 83. IMMERS, 84. MUSICAL, 85. ENTICE, 86. LOVE, 87. GORIOT, 88. MILLAY, 89. FERBER, 90. BEIGE, 91. THUNDER, 92. DIVISION, 93. RUSSIAN, 94. BOBBLE, 95. BAR ORDER.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

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LOANS



"I lost \$3,000 playing Go Fish with my wife!"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AKELY

BELZA

HUBBYC

COIPLE

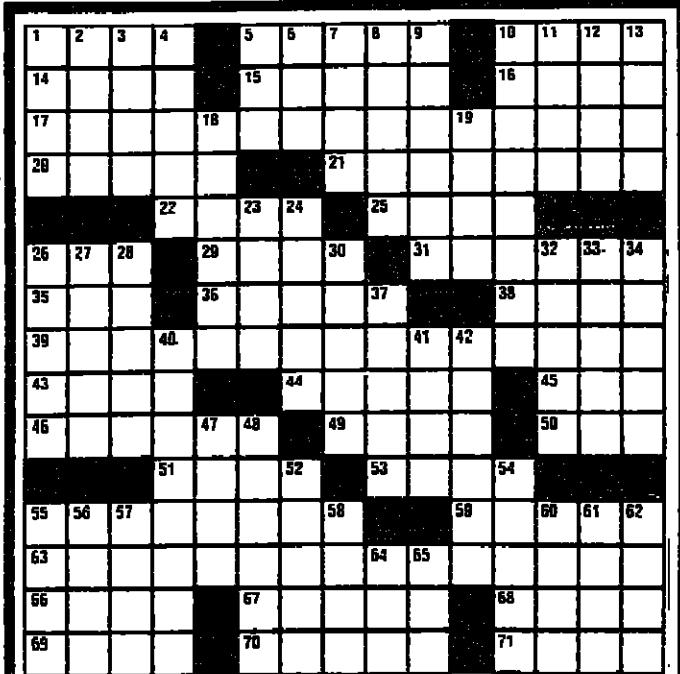
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "OOO - OOOO"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HOBBY SOUSE AMBUSH INFANT

Answer: He has succeeded in business by being a man of great cultivation — OF HIS BOSS.



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WORLD

Filipinos refute Marcos' justice

MANILA (R) — About 4,000 people defied a ban on street rallies Saturday to hear politicians reject proposals to enhance the credibility of a panel investigating the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

High-ranking security force officers watched as crowds spilled out of a church in Tondo, a huge shanty town in Manila.

The people heard opposition leaders and relatives of the murdered former senator reject letters from President Ferdinand Marcos suggesting his political rivals choose two additional members for the commission.

City authorities refused the protest organisers permission to go ahead with the rally, but the organisers told Reuters it was their constitutional right to hold a peaceful assembly.

Witnesses said about 4,000 people filled the small square outside the church as doves were released when Corason Aquino spoke after a service commemorating her husband, shot dead in August on his return from exile in the United States.

Former Sen. Rene Espina said the people were tired of having their rights suppressed. "We are tired of suppression. We are tired of dictatorship. We want Marcos to resign," he said.

Confetti was thrown from rooftops and several dozen policemen equipped with helmets and truncheons gave up trying to keep the Spanish colonial-style plaza open to traffic.

They withdrew to side streets and watched the crowds raise their fingers in the "L" sign for Lakas ng Bayan (strength of the people), the party Sen. Aquino led in the 1978 elections.

Police alleged Sen. Aquino's assassin was Rolando Galman and



Mourners at a mass for a slain demonstrator vow revenge. (File photo)

that he was a hardened criminal. The armed forces said later that they had evidence Galman was a communist guerrilla leader acting on instructions of the Philippines Communist Party.

Mr. Marcos has asked several of his opponents to select any two of

five former judges nominated by a group of businessmen to join the panel investigating Sen. Aquino's death.

Salvador Laurel, president of a 12-party opposition coalition, said he had rejected a letter consulting him about the judges' ac-

ceptability because six people already appointed by the president would still form a majority on the commission.

He said Mr. Marcos should change the entire panel, which is due to resume public hearings on Monday.

Book probes Argentine Falklands air losses

LONDON (R) — British forces shot down only 20 of the 52 Argentine planes they claimed during last year's Falkland Islands War, according to a new book.

"Air War South Atlantic" cites evidence from official and unofficial British and Argentine sources as making it over-whelmingly plain that the other 32 planes were not shot down.

The official British government report on the 14-week war which ended a brief Argentine occupation of the South Atlantic colony says ship and shore-based missile and gun batteries shot down 52 Argentine jets.

In their book, American Jeffrey Ethell and Briton Alfred Price do not accuse gun crews of fabrication, but say: "In the heat of action it will frequently happen that men will report seeing aircraft appear to crash when in fact they do not."

They point to similar exaggerations in 1940, during the Blitz of London and the Battle of Britain, particularly in tallies of

planes shot down into the sea.

The authors say 31 of the claimed 52 jets were reported downed by crews in and around San Carlos Water. They say they understand no official count of wrecks was made and that the true figure was six Argentine planes brought down.

Mr. Ethell, a Spanish-speaker, said he visited Argentina and spoke to numerous air force and navy officers who fought in the war. Mr. Price, an aviation author, conducted similar interviews in Britain.

The book also offers an explanation of the mystery of how the Argentine pilot who destroyed the British warship Sheffield with a French-built Exocet missile was guided to his target.

The guidance, according to the book, came from a Neptune control plane high above the battle.

The two also say that the Argentine cruiser Belgrano, sunk by a British submarine killing 321 men, was indeed a threat to the British task force.

COLUMN 8

Chinese banknotes sold in London

LONDON (R) — The three oldest known banknotes in the world, all from the Chinese Ming Dynasty of the late 14th century, were auctioned for a total of £670 (\$1,010). "I thought we would have to pay more," said one of the buyers, a Briton. The others were sold to a Japanese collector. The notes, each 30 cm long and printed on mulberry bark paper, were issued between 1369 and 1399 and had a nominal value of one kwan, an immense sum in those days. Also in the sale of rare paper money, organised by fine art dealers Phillips, was the highest denomination note (200 billion marks) issued during hyperinflation in Germany in the 1920s. It went for £170 (\$255).

Carter-made chairs sold for \$41,000

NEW YORK (R) — Four hand-carved hickory chairs handcrafted by former President Jimmy Carter fetched \$41,000 at an auction to help fund the Carter presidential library. One pair of chairs went for \$21,000 and the other for 20,000. A spokesman for Sotheby's Parke Bernet where the auction was held, Carter spent last summer making the chairs, cutting down the hickory trees himself and weaving the seats from the bark of the trees with his wife Rosalynn.

Jilted lover faces mass murder charge

BEAUVAIS, France (R) — A jilted apprentice butcher from the northern French town of St. Martin-le-Noued was charged Saturday with the stabbing deaths of his former girlfriend and five members of her family, court sources said. Pascal Dolique, 24, appeared in a Beauvais court in connection with the killing of 19-year-old Caroline Labrousse, her parents, her maternal grandparents and her 12-year-old brother with a butcher's knife on Wednesday night, they said. The bodies of the victims were found by a neighbour who later died of a heart attack. Court sources said Dolique, who had been jilted by Caroline after a two-year romance, would undergo psychiatric examination.

Polish police catch 2 gunmen

WARSAW (R) — Polish police Friday night captured two gunmen who killed a policeman and wounded two others after a chase in the northern region of Slupsk, the official PAP news agency said. The hunt started after the body of a 36-year-old police sergeant was found in a police van in the morning. He had been stabbed and shot. The agency did not identify the gunmen, or explain why the police sergeant had been killed.

Burmese customs official jailed

RANGOON (R) — A senior customs official who reduced customs duty on a former cabinet minister's electronic organ was jailed for two years. A Rangoon court Friday convicted Maj. Myo Zin, a director of customs, of fraudulent practice in allowing a reduction in duty paid on the organ and synthesiser imported by former Home and Religious Affairs Minister Bo Ni when he returned from an official visit to Britain in January. The court said Bo Ni's son-in-law had asked Myo Zin to arrange payment of less duty than was due and the government suffered a loss of 14,203 kyat (about \$1,775) in duty.

Link between drugs, terrorism alleged

DETROIT (R) — The chief of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) said that terrorists and drug traffickers throughout the world had joined forces to exchange narcotics for weapons. "Terrorists have a need for arms, while drug traffickers are using terrorist tactics to protect their interests," John Warner told an international association of chiefs of police convention here. He said a major Colombian drug dealer had arranged with the Cuban government to use Cuban ports as transfer points for drug smuggling in return for shipping weapons destined for terrorist groups to Colombia.

Irishman's fate stuck in legal maze

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — A U.S. prosecutor has filed a motion with a federal court of appeal in a race against the clock to block the release from jail of William Quinn, an alleged former member of the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

AN hour earlier Friday, Federal Judge Robert Aguilar had refused to change his order freeing Mr. Quinn from a San Francisco jail at noon (1400 GMT) on Tuesday.

U.S. prosecutor Mark Zanides had only four hours of court time in which to try to keep Mr. Quinn in jail — one hour Friday and three hours on Tuesday morning. Monday is a national holiday.

Acting also on behalf of the British government, which is seeking Mr. Quinn's extradition on a charge of murdering a London policeman, he filed a motion in the federal court of appeal in San Francisco asking for a stay of the release order.

In his ruling four days ago allowing Mr. Quinn's release, Mr. Aguilar said he accepted that the policeman was killed in the course of a political uprising.

Mr. Aguilar revealed that Mr. Quinn was freed from jail for four hours several months ago to attend his father's funeral. A report showed nothing untoward happened while Mr. Quinn was out of jail, he said.

Niger investigates failed coup

ABIDJAN (R) — An investigation was under way in Niger Saturday to determine the extent of a plot to overthrow President Seyni Kountche already known to have involved some of his closest military aides.

The 52-year-old general said in a radio broadcast Friday that the plotters, who tried to seize power on the eve of his return from a Franco-African summit in France, included the head of his presidential guard and a gendarmier (paramilitary police) lieutenant who acted as an adviser on presidential security.

Had the coup succeeded, the

plotters planned to set up a "council for the defence of the people of Niger", Gen. Kountche said. He did not say what the political leaning of the new council would have been.

It is the third time since Gen. Kountche seized power in this impoverished former French colony in the heart of Africa that some of his closest aides have been involved in a plot.

Government troops are now in full control in Niamey and the rest of the vast semi-desert country of 5.3 million people, diplomatic sources said.

New Delhi cracks down on Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi tightened her grip on Punjab Saturday as a new governor assumed charge in India's troubled northern state bordering Pakistan.

Several thousand paramilitary and police reinforcements were sent to Punjab to patrol sensitive areas after Mrs. Gandhi dismissed her own Congress (I) Party ruling the state and placed it under direct presidential rule from Delhi on Thursday.

She also appointed B.D. Pande, a close confidant and a former senior bureaucrat, as Punjab's new governor and announced a series of decrees to curb violence in the

state after declaring it a disturbed area Friday.

Mr. Pande, who replaced A.P. Sharma as governor within 24 hours of the imposition of direct rule, is expected to oversee the crackdown on Sikh extremists, who killed eight Hindus on Wednesday, provoking the imposition of presidential rule.

Under the decrees security forces were empowered to shoot troublemakers, arrest anyone and search any building in the prosperous farming state.

Mrs. Gandhi's decision to impose direct rule was partly owing to fears that the Sikh movement

had been infiltrated by a Maoist group and was receiving aid from individuals in Pakistan, a senior government source told Reuters.

Militant Sikh leaders condemned the tough new decrees, which Sikh Akali Dal Party head Harchand Singh Longowal said could be used to enter Sikh holy places.

Hardline Sikh leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, a preacher who wears a gun on his hip, told a gathering of 5,000 supporters Saturday in a hall near the golden temple, the Sikhs' holiest shrine, that they should prepare for a long struggle.

Malta blames U.K. for war relics in port

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Malta accused Britain Friday of an "arrogant and uncooperative attitude" towards the clearing of Second World War bombs and wrecks from its harbour.

Addressing the General Assembly, Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Trigona said the benefits of some of his country's development projects were being jeopardised by the remnants of war in its harbours and territorial seas.

"There is furthermore good evidence that Britain's continuing arrogant and uncooperative attitude on the question of the removal of bombs and wrecks from our harbour offers yet further evidence that the counsels of those opposed to Malta still prevail in British official circles."

He said the potential for an improved relationship between Malta, which gained independence from Britain in 1964, and Britain continued to be frustrated by a lack of adequate responses by Britain on a government to government basis.

Mr. Trigona told the 158-nation Assembly: "Whereas less than two decades ago the harbour was exclusively devoted to servicing warships, today it is the location of major civil ship-repairing and ship-building facilities, the centre of a growing trans-shipment trade and the venue of increasing maritime tourist activity."

He said some of the benefits of these developments were being jeopardised by the unremoved relics of war.

Families quit quake-hit Italian town

POZZUOLI, Italy (R) — Convoys of lorries have begun moving more than 2,400 families from their homes in this southern Italian town as a result of a long series of earth tremors, police said Saturday.

But a spokesman dismissed as ridiculous reports in the Italian press of panic, chaos and the mass evacuation of up to 30,000 people.

Earlier this week, local authorities decided to take over dozens of houses and apartments and move those living in accommodation that had become unsafe.

Sri Lanka plans tests of security

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka's government said Saturday security forces will carry out a series of test alerts beginning on Monday, to ensure they are prepared for any new emergencies in the island nation, hit by ethnic riots last July.

"These alerts are not being held because a new situation has arisen but in order to give security forces some practice... to react quickly in such situations," a statement said.

Romania, Bulgaria stay at odds over disarmament

VIENNA (R) — Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria exchanged speeches Friday that showed distinctly divergent views on nuclear disarmament that diplomats said were likely to be reflected at a summit of Soviet bloc foreign ministers later this month.

In a headline speech in Bucharest, Mr. Zhivkov blamed international tension and the arms race exclusively on the West, while Mr. Ceausescu reiterated Romania's nonconformist stance that both the West and Moscow were equally responsible for the nuclear threat and could both offer solutions.

"There is no more pressing issue at present than the peace issue. We consider that an agreement on medium-range missiles can still be reached by the Soviet Union and the United States."

Mr. Ceausescu was quoted as saying by the official Agerpres news agency.

His speech was in marked contrast to Mr. Zhivkov's, which upheld Bulgaria's traditional role as the Soviet Union's most loyal ally and laid all blame firmly at Washington's door.

Mr. Ceausescu said Friday: "Negotiations should be continued until an agreement is reached and meanwhile no (new) missiles should be sited."

"The proposals formulated by the socialist countries provide a good basis for the settlement of the disarmament question, but there are also proposals made by the other side which should be taken into account," he said.

The Warsaw Pact countries are due to hold a foreign ministers summit meeting in Bulgaria later this month.

Lesotho fears clash with South Africa over water

MASERU (R) — Vital rivers that rise in Lesotho but provide water to South Africa are the real reason for an upsurge in guerrilla violence in northern Lesotho, according to senior government officials in Maseru.

Lesotho, a black enclave inside white South Africa, is convinced its giant neighbour wants to control the rivers to ensure a continuing supply of water to Transvaal Province, suffering like the rest of South Africa from a prolonged drought.

It says cross-border attacks by the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) on the mountainous Butha-Butha district are orchestrated by South Africa.

"South Africa would like some occupation of that area," Information Minister Desmond Sixtine told Reuters.

"We have known for a long time

that if they took a foothold in that part of Lesotho, they would be very happy because that would give them a free hand on our water."

The LLA, the military wing of a faction of the Basutoland Congress Party, is committed to overthrowing the government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. But Lesotho dismisses it as a South African puppet.

The Butha-Butha Mountain region has been chosen as the possible site for the multi-million dollar highlands water project which is expected to triple Lesotho's export revenue in 20 years through water exports to South Africa.

According to a preliminary plan, water from the Upper Senqu (Orange) River system in Lesotho's mountains will be diverted to the Vaal basin in South Africa.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠872 ♠AK872 ♦9543 ♠A6
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ Pass
3 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠872 ♠KJ6542 ♠AQ5
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ Pass
2 ♥ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠Q6 ♠K8 ♦AQ8542 ♠764
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ Pass
2 ♥ Pass 3 ♥ Pass
4 ♥ Pass ?

What do you bid now?
Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K8 ♠K65 ♦J754 ♠8632
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♦ 1 ♠ Pass Pass
2 ♠ 2 ♥ 3 ♠ Pass
Pass 3 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K92 ♠AQ72 ♦J63 ♠85
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ Pass
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ 2 ♦
What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AK95 ♠854 ♦AQJ96 ♠7
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one heart. What action do you take?